

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Miscellaneous

- 5 Ducks, geese, guineas, pheasants, peacocks
- 6 Dogs, guinea pigs, other animals, monstrosities
- 7a Goats-Angora and Miscellaneous
- 7b Goats, Beltsville Farm
- 8 Ostriches
- 9 Pigeons
- 10 Turkeys
- 11 McNeill, Mississippi-Livestock, bldgs, etc.
- 12 Morgan Horse Farm - Buildings
- 13 Portraits, Laboratory views, Exteriors at Beltsville
- 14 Pasture, Forage and Hay crops
- 15 South American views (Rommel): European views (Cole)
- 16 Exhibition panels
- 17 Miscellaneous
- 18.1 to 18.5 Cooperative Meat Project
- 18.6 to 18.8 Beef, lamb and pork, miscellaneous



A. H. Form 133

Subject Poultry booth. U. S. D. A. exhibit
at Sesquicentennial, 1926.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 22387-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133
 Subject Eggs are Nutritious. U. S. D. A.
 exhibit at Sesquicentennial, 1926.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 22384-C
 Slide No. _____

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



A. H. Form 133

Subject Poultry meat has a desirable place in
the diet, U. S. D. A. exhibit at

Taken by Sesquicentennial, 1926,

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 22386-C

Slide No. _____

POULTRY RAISING

A Profitable Enterprise in Town and Country



Poultry raising is a healthful and profitable occupation for boys and girls.



A back-yard flock utilizes kitchen and garden refuse and provides a regular supply of poultry meat and eggs.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Poultry- A profitable enterprise in
Town and Country. U. S. D. A. exhibit at

Taken by Sesquicentennial, 1926.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in 22385-C

File No. _____

Slide No. _____

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



A. H. Form 133

Subject The Horse and Man 1776-1926. U. S. D. A.
exhibit at Sesquicentennial, 1926.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 22363-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject The Horse and Man 1776-1926. U. S.
D. A. exhibit at Sesquicentennial, 1926.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 22382-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133
 Subject National Defense.- Recreation. U. S.
D. A. exhibit at Sesquicentennial, 1926.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 22381-C
 Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133
 Subject Agriculture Commerce. U. S. D. A.
exhibit at Sesquicentennial, 1926.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 22380-C
 Slide No. _____

POWER OF MEAT

SOME SOURCES OF MEAT

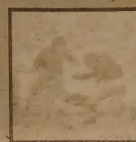
Cottonseed Meal, Oil, Meal, Tankage, Fish, Meat and Other Factory and Mill Products are Extensively Used in Beef, Pork and Mutton Production.



Livestock Transform Plant and Other Products Otherwise Useless as Food into Nutritious Palatable Food for Man.

POWER

For Work For Play For Thought

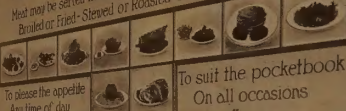


Meat Contains Important Elements Needed For Growth Energy and Repair of Body Tissues.

Factors in Strength Endurance and Accuracy.

APPETIZING FACTS ABOUT MEAT

Meat may be served in many popular and attractive forms Broiled or Fried Stewed or Roasted Soup or Sandwiches.



To please the appetite Any time of day

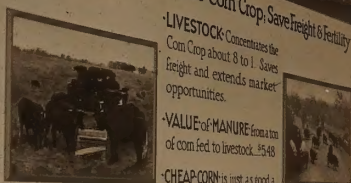
THEY STICK TO THE RIBS CHEAP CUTS ARE AMONG THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

Government inspected meats are appetizing and healthful

FIND THE MARK OF THIS INSPECTION

MEAT PROBLEMS

PRODUCERS: Feed the Corn Crop, Save Freight & Fertility



LIVESTOCK Concentrates the Corn Crop about 8 to 1. Saves freight and extends market opportunities.

VALUE of MANURE from a ton of corn feed to livestock \$5.48

CHEAP CORN is just as good a feed as ever and means economical gains.

LIVESTOCK GRIND THE CORN CONCENTRATE IT INTO MEAT AND CARRY IT TO SHIPPING POINT

Ask for Farmers' Bulletins on rations containing Corn.

A GREAT GOLDEN CROP - USE IT WISELY

1921 CORN CROP
3 BILLION BUSHELS
28 BUSHELS
Every person

SAVE NATURE'S BOUNTY

YOUR SHARE IS 26 BUSHELS

USE the corn crop to utilize the corn crop

USE MORE MEAT to utilize the corn crop

CONSUMERS: Eat Meat Freely Let These Price Ratios Guide You

TO JUDGE MEAT PRICES

Best prices compare the market price of livestock, hog or chicken.

Market is low the 100 and also by the 100 (1000) compare pork chops.

Remember the price of the meat price you are now paying is a ratio.

These will show whether the price you are paying is a correct one, whether it is a profit or a loss.

Apply these methods for all cuts.

Every price of meat is a ratio because of the fact that the price of meat is a ratio of the price of the corn crop.

Set the ratio and then there will only one factor.

Now that ratios for cheaper cuts are smaller than for choice cuts.

MEAT	PRICE PER POUND	PRICE PER POUND	PRICE PER POUND
BEEF	2.2	3.4	2.0
PORK	2.2	3.4	2.0
LAMB	2.4	3.6	2.0

A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth 1, International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill. 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15623-C

Slide No.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth 2, International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill. 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15626-C

Slide No.

SHEEP ON THE FARM

NUMBER OF DAYS GRAZING PER ACRE OF EACH CROP FOR ONE MATURE EWE.

Crop	Days
Rape	325
Soy Beans	319
Oats and Peas	319
Wheat	369
Cow Peas	210
Alfalfa	682
Barley	218
Rye	180

SHEEP ACRES
U.S. EXP. FARM, BELTSVILLE, MD.

CONCLUSIONS IN REGARD TO USE OF FORAGE CROPS IN FARM SHEEP PRODUCTION

A sheep can be successfully and economically raised with crops.

It is possible to produce a large number of sheep on a small acreage of land.

The sheep can be raised on a variety of crops and the farmer can produce a large number of sheep on a small acreage of land.

The sheep can be raised on a variety of crops and the farmer can produce a large number of sheep on a small acreage of land.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth 3, International Live Stock Show,
Chicago, Ill. 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15630-C

Slide No.

RANGE SHEEP IMPROVEMENT

AN EXAMPLE OF BREED IMPROVEMENT.

Columbia sheep are being developed from the crossing of Rams and Ewes that were produced by the cross-breeding of Lincoln Rams and Rambouillet Ewes.

SHEEP ON THE RANGE.
UNITED STATES SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION, DUBOIS, IDAHO.
Showing Range Headquarters, Breeding Sheep and Crop Production.

RESULTS WITH COLUMBIA SHEEP.

RAMS	200 to 250 lbs.
EWES	125 to 150 lbs.
WEIGHT	10 lbs.
SHRINKAGE	48 %
GRADE	3/4 and 1/4 blood combing
NUMBER BORN PER 100 EWES Bred	98.
AVERAGE WEIGHT ON RANGE at 110 Days	72 lbs.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth 4, International Live Stock Show,
Chicago, Ill. 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

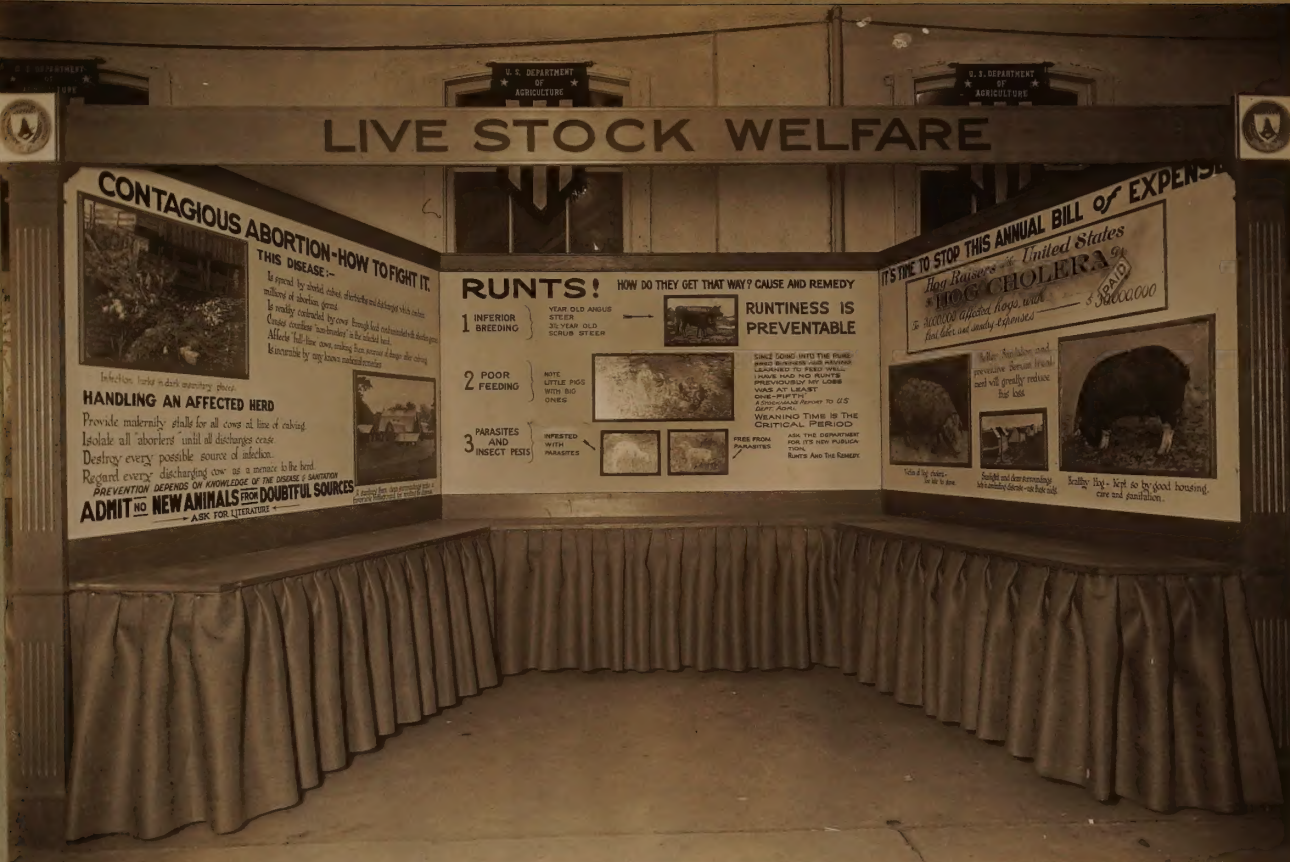
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15631-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth 5, International Live Stock Show,
Chicago, Ill., 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15624-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Purebred Livestock. Booth No. 11, 1921
International Livestock Show.

Taken by Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15666-C

Slide No. _____

ANNOUNCEMENT :- Better Reading now to Secure Social Empathy

OPPORTUNITIES TO SUCCEED YOU DON'T HAVE
Farmers Institute 167 Essentials of Animal Breeding, National Farm Management Association's Farm Press
Farmers Institute 637 Benefits of Beef Cattle, American States (Shipping and Perishable Livestock County Agents Livestock Shows

• MORE FEED GOES INTO MARKETABLE MEAT AND LESS INTO MERE MAINTENANCE.

Slide No.

U. S. DEPARTMENT
★ OF ★
AGRICULTURE

your State Livestock Official or to
Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Dept.
of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject In and out of the National Forest.

Booth No. 9, 1921 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15671-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject General view of exhibit at Inter-
national Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.

Taken by L. W. Beeson, 1921.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15633-C

Slide No. _____

"SOME SOURCES OF MEAT"



Cottonseed · Meal · Oil · Meal · Tankage · Fish · Meal · and · Other · Factory · and · Mill
-Products · are · Extensively · Used · in · Beef · Pork · and · Mutton · Production · -



Livestock · Transform · Plant · and · Other · Products · Otherwise · Useless · as · Food
··· For · Man · Into · Nutritious · Palatable · Food ···

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 1, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 15590-C
Slide No. _____

APPETIZING FACTS ABOUT MEAT

Meat may be served in many popular and attractive forms
Broiled or Fried - Stewed or Roasted - Soup or Sandwiches



To please the appetite
Any time of day



To suit the pocketbook
On all occasions

"THEY STICK TO THE RIBS"
CHEAP CUTS ARE AMONG THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

Government inspected meats  are appetizing and healthful

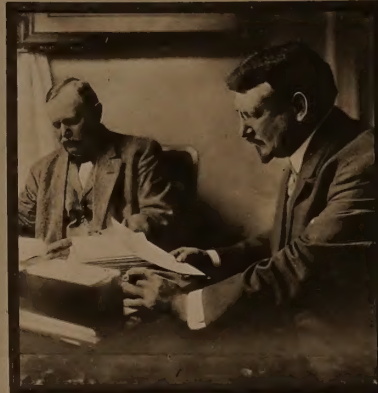
FIND THE MARK OF THIS INSPECTION

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 1, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 15586-C
Slide No. _____

-POWER-

· For Work · For Play · For Thought ·



Meat Contains Important Elements Needed For Growth Energy and Repair of Body Tissues
 ■ Factors in Strength · Endurance · and Accuracy ■

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 1, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15587-C

Slide No. _____

COMPARATIVE POWER COSTS WITH TRACTOR AND HORSES

YEARLY TRACTOR COSTS

POWER COSTS PER ACRE COST OF MAN LABOR AND IMPLEMENTS NOT INCLUDED.

YEARLY HORSE COSTS

PLOWING

\$1.72

1.57

DISKING

.55

.34

DISKING IN COMBINATION

.59

.52

HARROWING, ETC.

.30

.18

DRAWING HAY LOADER

.91

.52

DRAWING GRAIN BINDER

.55

.31

Horse

Tractor

~ POWER COSTS ~

Computed on September 1921
 prices of Fuel, Oil and Feed, other
 Costs from 1920 Survey.

The YEAR'S SUMMARY

TRACTOR

WORK (Drawbar) 30. %
 COST 32.5%

HORSES

WORK 70. %
 COST 67.5%

Minor Horse Costs \$170. or 29.2%



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 7, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15576-C

Slide No. _____

Minor Tractor Costs \$79.00 or 28.3%

CONSUMERS: Eat Meat Freely; Let These Price Ratios Guide You~

Liberal Meat Consumption Encourages Continued and Ample Production of These Public Necessities~



• Meats •



Animal • Fats



• Leather •



• Wool •



• Fertilizer •



Many • Other • Products

APPROXIMATE RATIOS BETWEEN LIVESTOCK PRICES AND PRICES FOR RETAIL MEATS

(Average for 3 cities, Chicago Omaha Kansas City-typical day Mar 15 '21)

Remember: Only from 50 to 75 per cent of the whole animal is edible. There should be a spread. — but not too much.

Prices to producers are fully back to prewar basis

RETAIL CUT OF MEAT

	1913	MARCH 1921	1921	MARCH 1913
BEEF				
Sirloin steak	2.8		4.3	
Round "	2.4		3.6	
Rib roast	2.2		3.3	
Chuck "	1.8		2.3	
Plate beef	1.3		1.6	
PORK				
Pork chops	2.2		3.4	
Bacon (sliced)	3.3		5.0	
Ham (sliced)	3.4		5.0	
Lard	1.9		2.0	
LAMB				
Lamb (leg)	2.4		3.8	

Number of times greater,
pound for pound, than
price of live animal

TO JUDGE MEAT PRICES

Find in your newspaper the market price of livestock, hog for instance

Multiply it by the 1913 and also by the 1921 figures opposite pork chops

Compare the results with the retail price you are now paying for this cut

This will show whether the price you are paying is coming back towards the prewar level

Apply same method for all cuts

Exact prices, of course, may vary because of local factors, quality, service, etc.

Study these ratios and discuss them with your dealer

Note that ratios for cheaper cuts are smaller than for choice cuts

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 2, International
Livestock Show Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15589-C

Slide No. _____

PRODUCERS: Feed the Corn Crop; Save Freight & Fertility

• **LIVESTOCK** • Concentrates the Corn Crop about 8 to 1. Saves freight and extends market opportunities.

• **VALUE of MANURE** • from a ton of corn fed to livestock \$5.48

• **CHEAP CORN** • is just as good a feed as ever, and means economical gains.



Ask for Farmers' Bulletins on rations containing Corn~

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 2, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15585-C

Slide No. _____

A GREAT GOLDEN CROP - USE IT WISELY

1921 CORN CROP

Exceeds

3 BILLION BUSHELS

or about

28 BUSHELS

for
Every person

**SAVE
NATURE'S
BOUNTY**

You can't eat

28

BUSHELS of CORN

But you can eat

THE MEAT

RAISED

on the corn

3,163,063,000 BUSHELS

This year's crop

YOUR SHARE IS 28 BUSHELS

It's good economics and common sense to utilize a National Surplus. Meat consumption per person is 13 POUNDS below normal - PUT IT BACK. By adding to the public welfare - you will share in the resulting benefits.

**USE
MORE MEAT**
to utilize
the corn crop

**USE
MORE MEAT**
to utilize
the corn crop



In the Home



In the Public Hall



In the School Lunch Box



On Your Travels



In the Restaurant

WHY AN ACCREDITED HERD PAYS.

SEVEN REASONS - SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK:-

- Increases Value of Animals.
- Gives Confidence to Prospective Buyers.
- Herd is Listed on Honor Roll.
- Cattle may be Shipped Inter State without Test.
- Makes Maximum returns for feed Consumed.
- Eliminates many Economic losses.
- Gives Satisfaction that Herd is Healthy.

And besides you know that Milk
from the Herd is a safe Food.

RESULTS of ACCREDITED HERD WORK (OCTOBER 1, 1921)

	HERDS	CATTLE
UNDER SUPERVISION	103,046	1,546,814
PASSED FIRST TEST	71,999	848,244
ACCREDITED HERDS	9,963	230,704
ON WAITING LIST	15,671	239,852

**MAKE YOUR APPLICATION
for TESTING EARLY.**

For further information apply to
your State Livestock Official or to
Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Dept.
of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 2, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15584-C

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 10, International
Livestock Show, Chicago. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15567-C

Slide No. _____

SHEEP ACRES

U.S. EXP. FARM, BELTSVILLE, MD.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 3, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15598-C

Slide No. _____

FIELD 1.-3 ACRES RAPE 69 ewes - June 18 to 29 10 lambs 66 ewes - July 2 to 12 70 ewes - July 12 to 16 MILLET 25 ewes - Aug 29 to Sept 6 13 ewes - Sept 13 to Oct 10	FIELD 10.-3 ACRES OATS AND PEAS 55 ewes - June 11 46 lambs - 10/17 15 ewes - June 18 54 lambs - 10/17 SOY BEANS 34 ewes - Sept 15 to Oct 10 30 ewes - Nov 10 to 24	FIELD 9.-3 ACRES COW PEAS 70 ewes - July 7 to 12 CORN AND ALFALFA 65 ewes - Sept 6 to Oct 10 SOY BEANS 59 ewes - Oct 11 to 25 35 ewes - Oct 25 to Nov 5	FIELD 8.-3 ACRES ALFALFA 30 ewes - May 7 to 12 ALFALFA 65 ewes - Sept 6 to Oct 10
FIELD 2.-3 ACRES SOY BEANS 66 lambs - May 12 to 26 12 ewes - July 2 to 12 35 ewes - Aug 29 to Sept 6 WHEAT 24 lambs - Nov 4 to 25	FIELD 7.-2 ACRES RYE 9 ewes - 7/10 to 14 9 ewes - 7/10 to 14 9 ewes - 7/10 to 14 9 ewes - 7/10 to 14	FIELD 6.-3 ACRES RYE 15 ewes - April 11 to 26 44 ewes - April 21 to 27 14 ewes - May 20 to 27 SOY BEANS 30 ewes - Sept 11 to Oct 10 20 ewes - Oct 11 to 15	FIELD 5.-58 ACRES OATS AND PEAS 50 ewes - May 28 to June 10 70 ewes - July 15 to 26 BARLEY 26 ewes - Oct 18 to 27 34 lambs - Oct 25 to Nov 6
FIELD 4.-53 ACRES WHEAT 53 ewes - April 27 to May 8 66 lambs - May 28 to June 10 70 ewes - July 15 to 26 65 ewes - Sept 11 to Oct 10 CORN AND SOY BEANS 31 ewes - Oct 9 to 29	FIELD 3.-3 ACRES WHEAT 44 ewes - April 7 to 20 15 ewes - April 27 to May 21 SOY BEANS 62 ewes - July 15 to Sept 1 35 ewes - Sept 2 to 14	FIELD 1.-3 ACRES RAPE 69 ewes - June 18 to 29 10 lambs 66 ewes - July 2 to 12 70 ewes - July 12 to 16 MILLET 25 ewes - Aug 29 to Sept 6 13 ewes - Sept 13 to Oct 10	FIELD 10.-3 ACRES OATS AND PEAS 55 ewes - June 11 46 lambs - 10/17 15 ewes - June 18 54 lambs - 10/17 SOY BEANS 34 ewes - Sept 15 to Oct 10 30 ewes - Nov 10 to 24

NUMBER OF DAYS GRAZING, PER ACRE OF EACH CROP, FOR ONE MATURE EWE.

CROP	DAYS
Rape	392
Soy Beans	319
Oats and Peas	319
Wheat	309
Cow Peas	210
Alfalfa	882
Barley	278
Rye	180

SHEEP PRODUCED ON — FORAGE CROPS. —



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 3, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15570-C

Slide No. _____

FIG. 6.—Diagram showing the rotation of crops and the amount of grazing afforded by each field on the woodland sheep farm at Beltsville, Md., 1918.

CONCLUSIONS IN REGARD TO USE OF FORAGE CROPS IN FARM SHEEP PRODUCTION



Ewes and Lambs in Wheat.



Ewes and Lambs in Rape.



Ewes in corn Stalks.

1. Sheep can be successfully and economically raised with temporary pastures.

2. Numerous forage crops may be used for these pastures. The kinds used should depend largely upon the soil and climatic conditions in which they are to be grown.

3. More sheep can be raised per acre on temporary pastures than could be raised on permanent pastures on soils of equal fertility.

4. Pasturing sheep on annual crops makes it possible to rotate pastures more frequently and thus lessen the danger of infection by stomach worms and other internal parasites.

5. Temporary pastures, because they furnish an abundance of succulent green feed at all times, tend to increase the milk flow and make it more even throughout the lactation period, thus assuring rapid growth of lambs.



Lambs in Alfalfa.



Lambs in Soy Beans.



Lambs in Corn and Velvet Beans.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Boothe 3, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 15595-C

Slide No.

SHEEP ON THE RANGE.

UNITED STATES SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION, DUBOIS, IDAHO.

Showing Ranch Headquarters, Breeding Sheep and Crop Production.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 4, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, December 1921.

Taken by.....

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 15569-C

Slide No.

GRAIN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCED AND FED AS SILAGE TO RANGE SHEEP ON THIS RANCH AT 5,700 FEET ELEVATION.

AN EXAMPLE of BREED IMPROVEMENT.



Lincoln Ram.



Columbia Ram.



Rambouillet Ewe.

Columbia sheep are being developed
from
the mating of Rams and Ewes,
that
were produced by the cross-breeding
of
Lincoln Rams and Rambouillet Ewes.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 4, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, December 1921.

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15597-C

Slide No.

RESULTS WITH COLUMBIA SHEEP.



Rams.

Mature Weight

{ RAMS 200 to 250 lbs.
EWES 125 to 150 lbs.



Ewes.

Average Fleece 1920

{ WEIGHT 10. lbs.
SHRINKAGE 48 %
GRADE $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ blood combing.



Rams 12 mos. old.

Lambs in 1921

{ NUMBER BORN per 100 EWES Bred 98.
AVERAGE WEIGHT on RANGE at 110 Days 72 lbs.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 4, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15594-C

Slide No.



— Fifteen Million Grazing Animals Enter
National Forest Ranges Annually —

A. H. Form 133

Subject In and out of the National Forests

Booth No. 9, 1921 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15671-B

Slide No.

...IN AND OUT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS...



There They Fatten On Weeds and Grasses
and, too, Fire Will Spread Less On Grazed Land

A. H. Form 133

Subject In and out of the National Forests

Booth No. 9, 1921 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

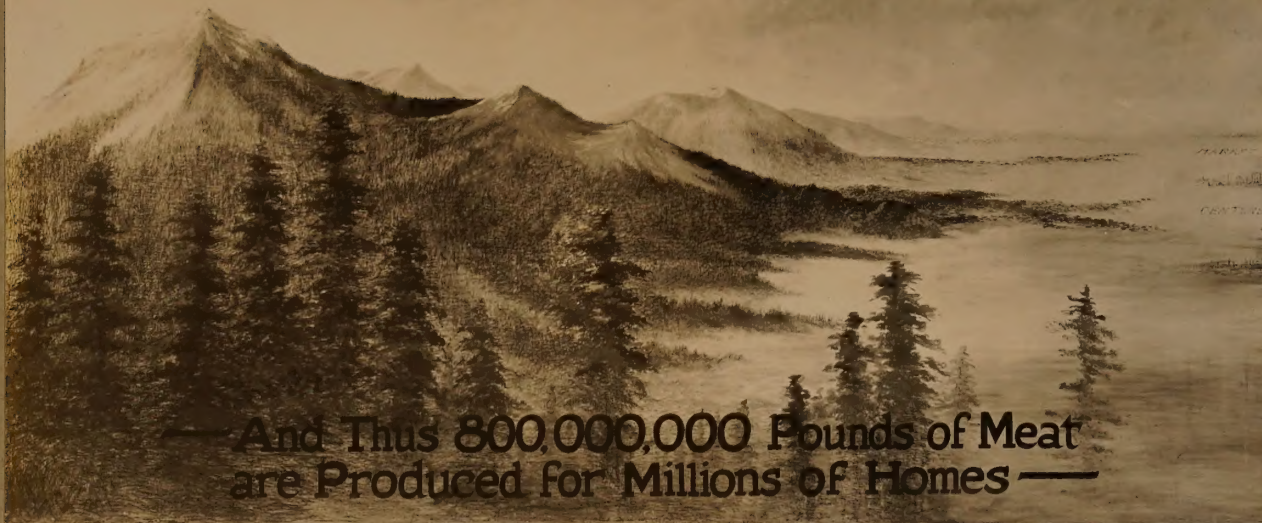
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 15674-C

Slide No.



— And Thus 800,000,000 Pounds of Meat
are Produced for Millions of Homes —

A. H. Form 133

Subject 80 Million lbs. of meat are Produced
for Millions of Homes. Booth 9

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place 1921 International Livestock Show.

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15672-C

Slide No. _____

RUNTS!

HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY? CAUSE AND REMEDY

1 INFERIOR
BREEDING

YEAR OLD ANGUS
STEER
3½ YEAR OLD
SCRUB STEER



RUNTINGNESS IS
PREVENTABLE

2 POOR
FEEDING

NOTE
LITTLE PIGS
WITH BIG
ONES



"SINCE GOING INTO THE PURE-
BRED BUSINESS AND HAVING
LEARNED TO FEED WELL
I HAVE HAD NO RUNTS
PREVIOUSLY MY LOSS
WAS AT LEAST
ONE-FIFTH"
A STOCKMAN'S REPORT TO U.S.
DEPT. AGRY.

WEANING TIME IS THE
CRITICAL PERIOD

3 PARASITES
AND
INSECT PESTS

INFESTED
WITH
PARASITES



FREE FROM
PARASITES

ASK THE DEPARTMENT
FOR IT'S NEW PUBLICA-
TION,
RUNTS AND THE REMEDY.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Runts! How do They Get That Way.
Booth No. 5, 1921 International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

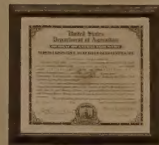
Date _____

Published in _____

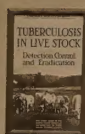
File No. 15673-C

Slide No. _____

TUBERCULOSIS-FREE HERDS-OFFICIALLY TESTED AND ACCREDITED



READ



ACT



Good stock is the foundation, but it's the man back of a Herd, that really determines its Health.
WHY PLAY WITH TUBERCULOSIS? GET YOUR HERD ACCREDITED.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 10, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

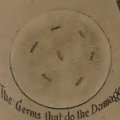
Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15571-C

Slide No. _____

WHAT TUBERCULOSIS COSTS STOCKMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.



Annual loss exceeds \$40,000,000
Causes more condemnations of Meat than any other disease.

FIGURES for 1920 IN FEDERALLY INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS

CONDEMNED BECAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	CARCASSES	PARTS
CATTLE	37,492	54,670
HOGS	15,609	535,631

Amounting to approximately
25,000,000 lbs. of Meat!

STOP THE LOSS AT ITS SOURCE-RAISE HEALTHY STOCK



Meats condemned because of Tuberculosis
would feed **160,000** people a Meat ration,
one meal a day, for a year.

Annual Livestock losses from Tuberculosis
equal 70 Train loads of 40 Cars each,
representing 3,000,000 bushels of Corn fed and wasted.

**TUBERCULOUS ANIMALS ARE
A WASTEFUL MARKET FOR
— YOUR FEED. —**

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 10, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15568-C

Slide No. _____

IT'S TIME TO STOP THIS ANNUAL BILL OF EXPENSE

Hog Raisers of the United States
To HOG CHOLERA
To 3,000,000 affected hogs, with
feed, labor and sundry expenses ———— **\$ 30,000,000**



Victim of Hog cholera -
too late to save.

Better Sanitation and
preventive Serum treat-
ment will greatly reduce
this loss.



Sunlight and clean surroundings
help in combating disease - use these aids



Healthy Hog - Kept so by good housing,
care and sanitation.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel used in Booth 5, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15579-C

Slide No. _____

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION-HOW TO FIGHT IT.

THIS DISEASE :-

Is spread by aborted calves, afterbirths and discharges which contain
millions of abortion germs.

Is readily contracted by cows through feed contaminated with abortion germs.

Causes countless "non-breeders" in the infected herd.

Affects "full-time" cows, making them sources of danger after calving.

Is incurable by any known medicinal remedies.



Infection lurks in dark unsanitary places.

HANDLING AN AFFECTED HERD

Provide maternity stalls for all cows at time of calving.

Isolate all "aborters" until all discharges cease.

Destroy every possible source of infection.

Regard every discharging cow as a menace to the herd.

PREVENTION DEPENDS ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISEASE & SANITATION

ADMIT NO NEW ANIMALS FROM DOUBTFUL SOURCES

→ ASK FOR LITERATURE ←



A sanitary Barn, clean surroundings make a
favorable battleground for routing the disease.

A. H. Form 133

Subject panel used in Booth 5, International
Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill. December 1921.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15577-C

Slide No. _____

WHERE THE NATION'S PUREBRED SWINE are LOCATED

BASED ON 1920 CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS.

"PUREBREDS" AS ENUMERATED, INCLUDE REGISTERED ANIMALS ONLY

5 BREEDS OF PUREBRED SWINE IN GREATEST NUMBERS

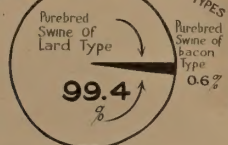
Duroc Jersey 819,117
Poland China 726,503
Chester White 191,207
Hampshire 106,960
Berkshire 86,676



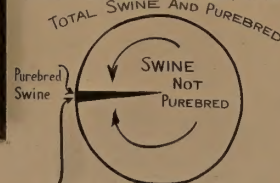
5 STATES HAVING MOST PUREBRED SWINE

Iowa 289,042
Illinois 215,965
Indiana 159,696
Missouri 148,811
Nebraska 112,502

PUREBREDS LARD AND BACON TYPES



TOTAL SWINE 59,346,409
PUREBRED SWINE 2,049,900
PER CENT PUREBRED 3.5



A. H. Form 133

Subject Purebred Livestock
Booth No. 11, 1921 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 15666-C
Slide No.

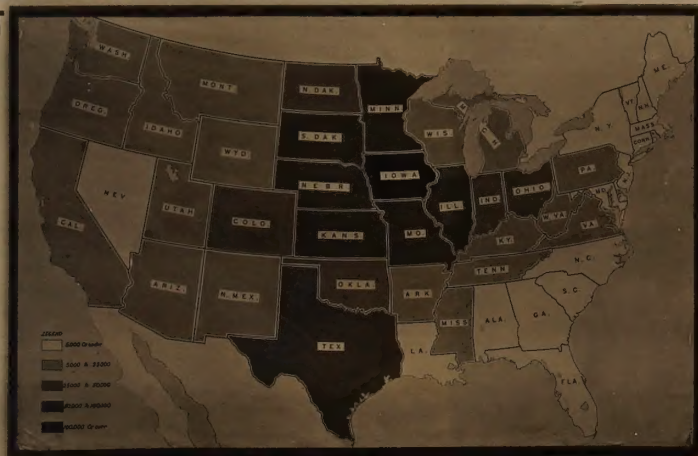
PUREBRED BEEF CATTLE-WHERE ARE THEY? HOW MANY?

BASED ON 1920 CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

CENSUS OF 1920 SHOWS GREAT MAJORITY IN MIDDLE WEST.

5 BREEDS HAVING MOST PUREBREDS

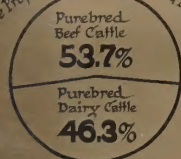
Shorthorn 478,750
(Including Polled)
Hereford 405,580
Aberdeen Angus 108,524
Galloway 6,920
Devon 1,194



5 STATES HAVING MOST PUREBRED BEEF CATTLE

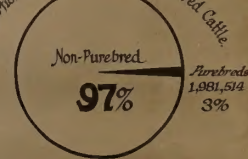
Iowa 151,359
Texas 89,743
Missouri 83,902
Kansas 80,665
Nebraska 74,174

Relative Proportion of Purebred Beef & Dairy Cattle



TOTAL CATTLE ON FARMS 66,652,559
TOTAL PUREBRED CATTLE (Beef & Dairy) 1,981,514
PROPORTION OF PUREBRED TO TOTAL 3.0%
PROPORTION OF PUREBRED BEEF CATTLE TO ALL PUREBREDS 53.7%

Proportions of Purebred and Non-Purebred Cattle



A. H. Form 133

Subject Purebred Livestock
Booth No. 11, 1921 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 15667-C
Slide No.

PUREBRED SHEEP—WHERE ARE THEY? HOW MANY?

~ BASED ON 1920 CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS (Including Ranches) ~

MOST NUMEROUS IN WESTERN STATES—CENSUS OF 1920 SHOWS

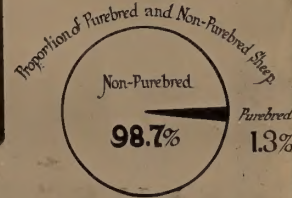
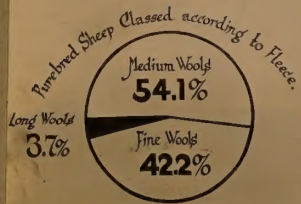
5 BREEDS HAVING MOST PUREBREDS

Shropshire	124,453
Rambouillet	106,819
Merino	59,876
Hampshire	51,813
Oxford	16,589



5 STATES HAVING MOST PUREBRED SHEEP

Idaho	47,107
Ohio	39,444
Oregon	38,738
Utah	30,013
California	28,831



TOTAL SHEEP ON FARMS.....35,033,516
 TOTAL PUREBRED SHEEP ON FARMS.....463,504
 PROPORTION of PUREBRED TO TOTAL.....1.3%

A. H. Form 133

Subject.....Purebred Livestock.....
 Booth No. 11, 1921 International Livestock.....
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.....
 Place.....
 Date.....
 Published in.....
 File No. 15665-C.....
 Slide No.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

A Service to Producers as well as Consumers

THE CONNECTING BRIDGE



Post-mortem Inspection of Hogs

What Meat Inspection does for Stockmen

Enables stockmen to get lesion reports on reactors.

**SHOWS EXTENT
LIVE STOCK DISEASES**

Provides impartial means of selling live stock on health basis.

Inspects imported meats. Those below standard not admitted. This insures fair competition.

Basis for Export Trade. Uninspected meats not wanted.

Gives current statistics of meat industry.

Confidence of domestic trade. Inspected meat is wholesome.



Inspection of Cattle Before Slaughter



Inspection of Products

THE SERVICE IS THOROUGH BUT ECONOMICAL
COSTS ABOUT 6 CENTS PER ANIMAL

A. H. Form 133

Subject Federal Meat Inspection. End Booth.
1921 International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15565-C

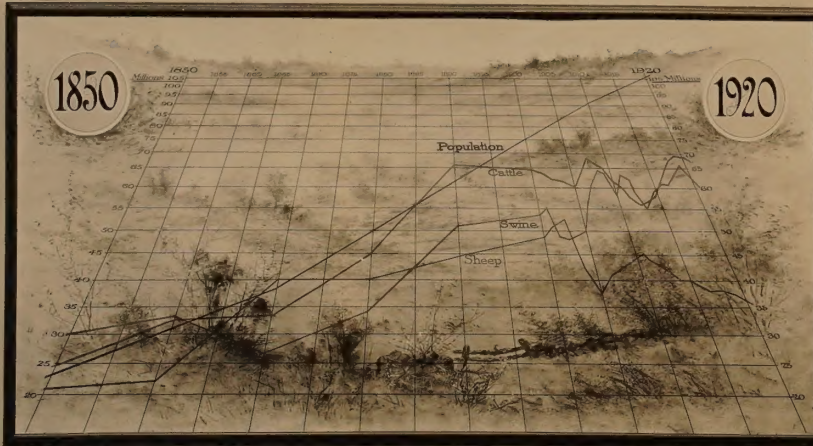
Slide No. _____

TREND of HUMAN POPULATION & FOOD ANIMALS in UNITED STATES

U. S. OFFICIAL FIGURES ADJUSTED TO JAN. 1

*Per Capita Consumption
of Dressed Meats
(without lard)
last 10 Years.*

1911	163.9 lbs.
1912	153.5 "
1913	145.9 "
1914	140.9 "
1915	138.5 "
1916	145.5 "
1917	131.8 "
1918	152.5 "
1919	144.5 "
1920	141.8 "



Important Dates

*Population
exceeds*

*Swine in 1863
Sheep in 1873
Cattle in 1893*

*Beef Exports
were exceeded
by Imports just
before the World
War in 1914.*

PRODUCTION of MEAT ANIMALS is LAGGING BEHIND HUMAN POPULATION

Breed to Best - Feed Economically - Study the Market.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Trend of Human Population and Food
Animals in the United States. End Booth.

Taken by 1921 International Livestock Show.

Place Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15675-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Beef Cattle Exhibit at the International Live Stock Show, 1921.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15615-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Swine equipment exhibit at the International Live Stock, Chicago, Ill.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

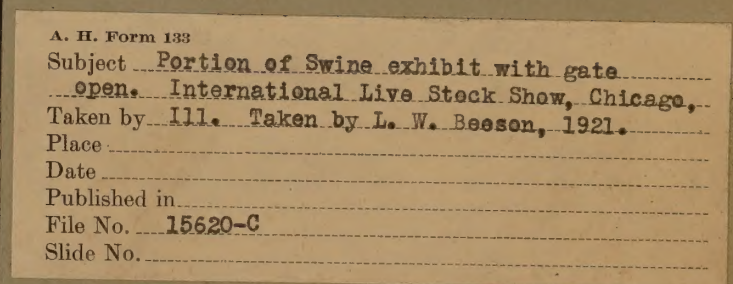
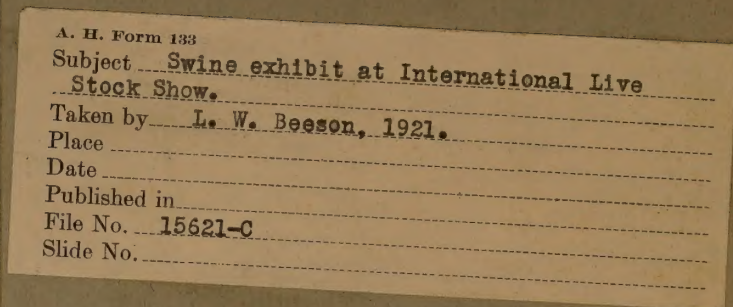
Place _____

Date 1921.

Published in _____

File No. 15632-C

Slide No. _____





A. H. Form 133

Subject Portion of Swine exhibit with gate closed
International Live Stock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson, 1921.

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15619-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Beef Production
 Booth No. 1, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 16598-C Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Pork Production
 Booth No. 2, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 17048-C Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Horse Production

Booth No. 3, 1922 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17022-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Wool and Warmth

Booth No. 4, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17036-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Meat Production

Booth No. 5, 1922 International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17032-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Meat and Its Uses

Booth No. 5, 1922 International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

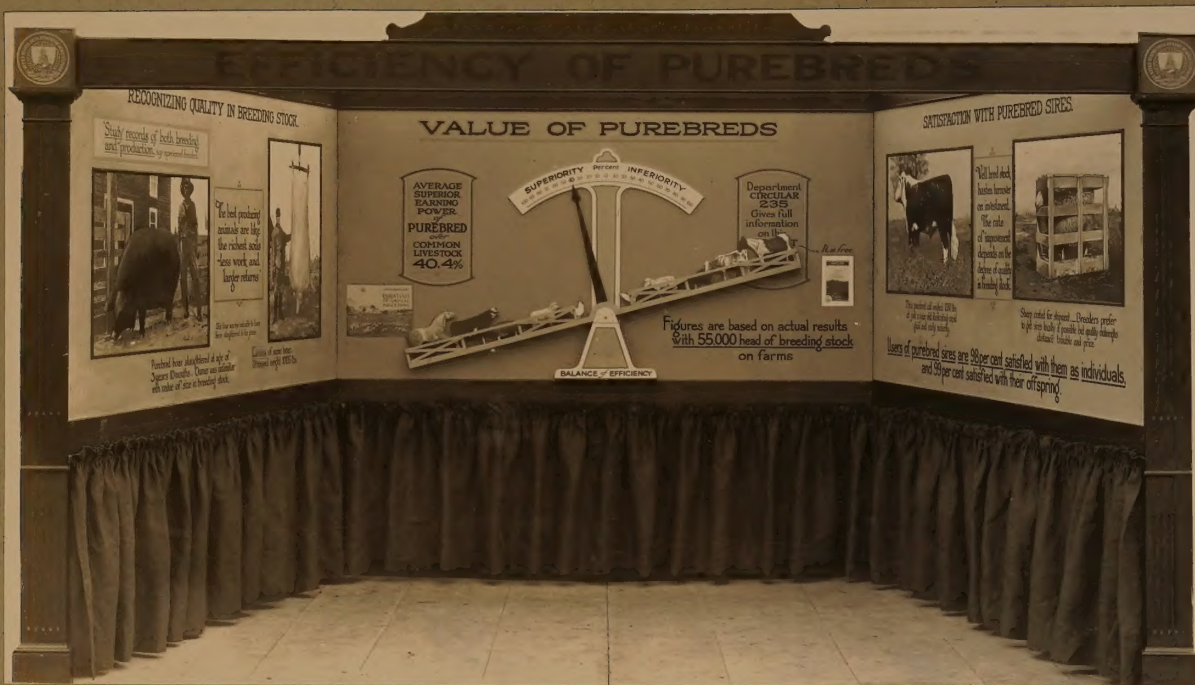
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 17094-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Efficiency of Purebreds
 Booth No. 7, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place.....
 Date.....
 Published in.....
 File No. 17086-C Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Better Feeding
 Booth No. 8, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place.....
 Date.....
 Published in.....
 File No. 17044-C
 Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Animal Health Safeguards
 Booth No. 9, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17070-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Livestock Welfare Booth No. 10
1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17102-C Slide No. _____



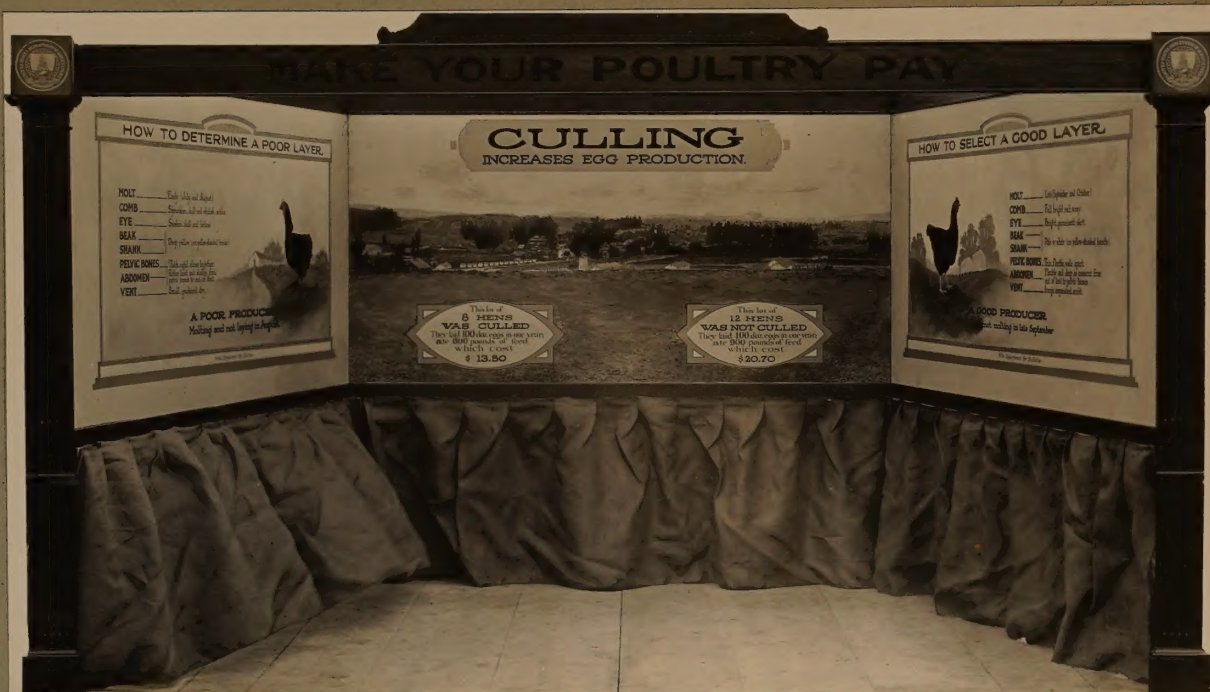
A. H. Form 133

Subject Stock-Poisoning Plants
 Booth No. 11, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 16599-C
 Slide No.



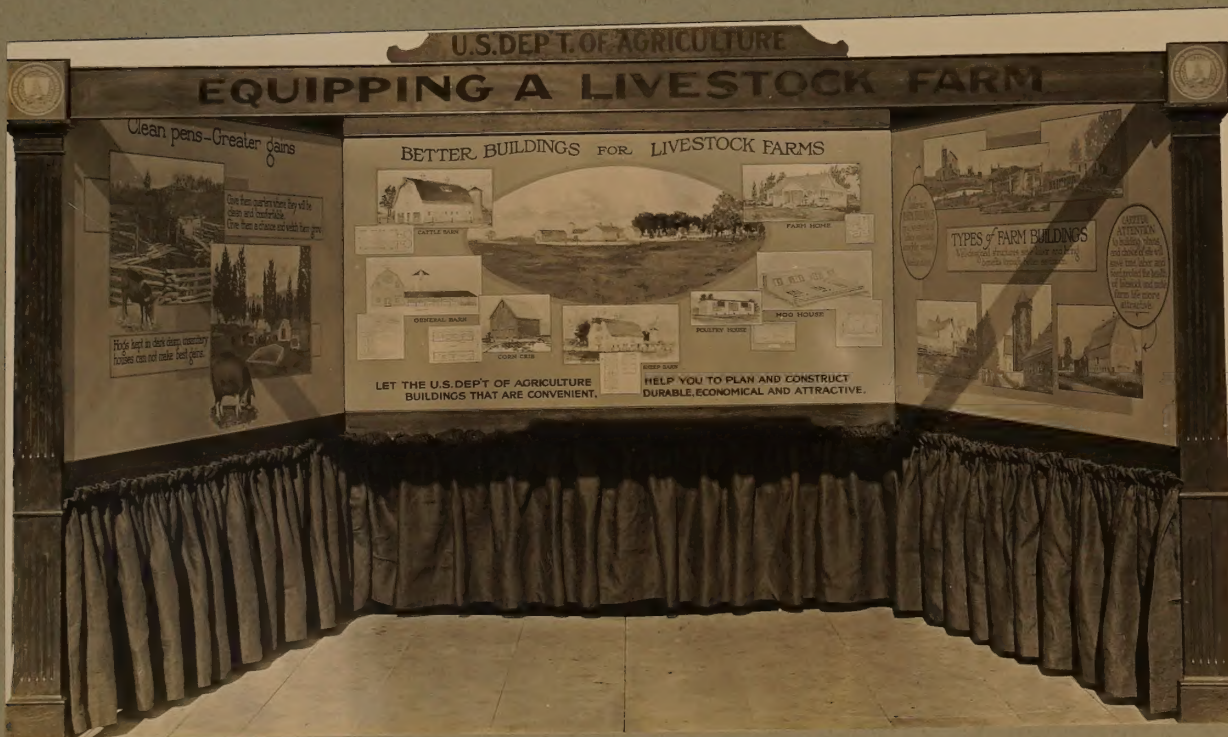
A. H. Form 133

Subject Forest Range Management
 Booth No. 12, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 17026-C
 Slide No.



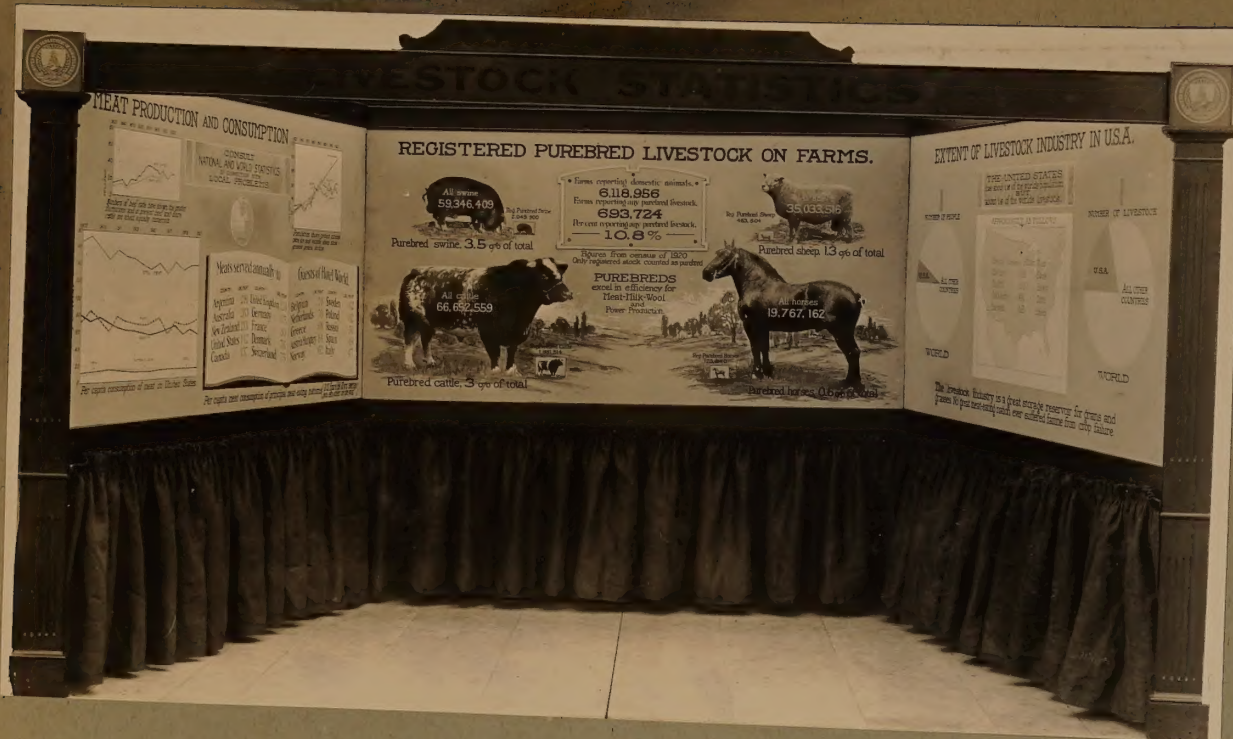
A. H. Form 133

Subject Make Your Poultry Pay
Booth No. 13, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17018-C
Slide No. _____



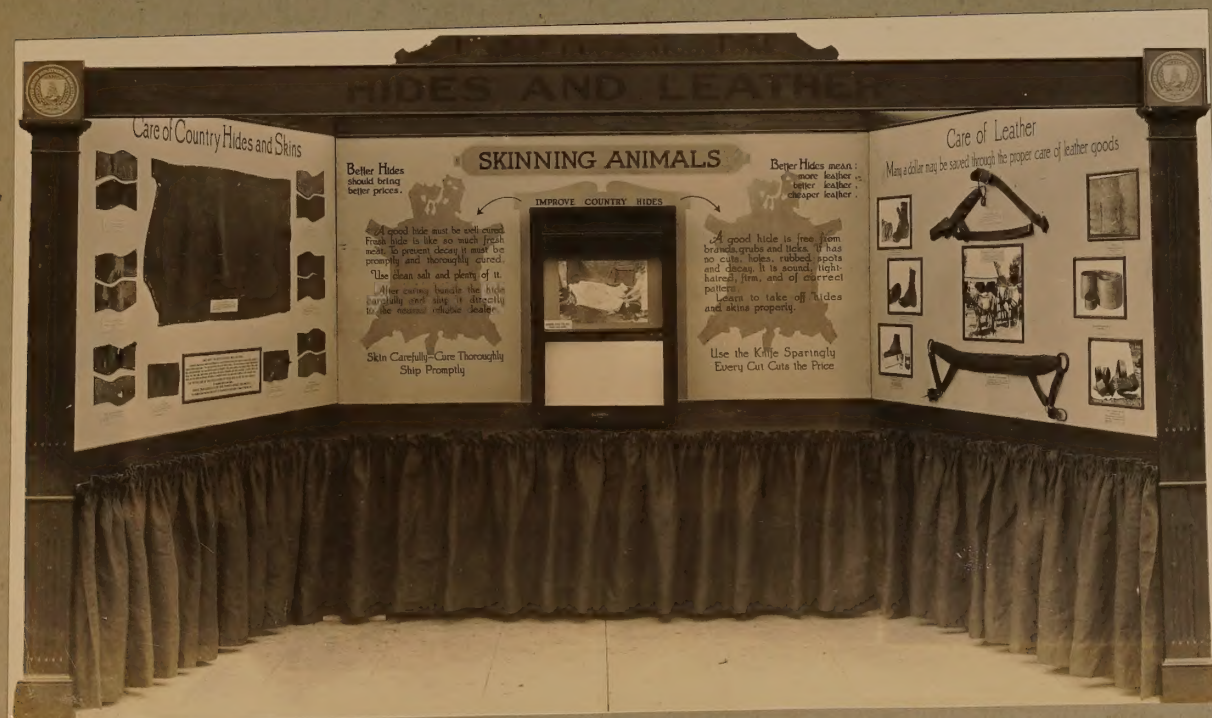
A. H. Form 133

Subject Equipping a Livestock Farm
Booth No. 14, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17082-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Livestock Statistics
 Booth No. 15, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17040-C
 Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Hides and Leather. Booth No. 16.
1922 International Livestock Show.
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17066-C Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Utilization of Feeds. Booth No. 16, 1922
International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17098-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Crops for Livestock
Booth No. 17, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17090-C

Slide No.



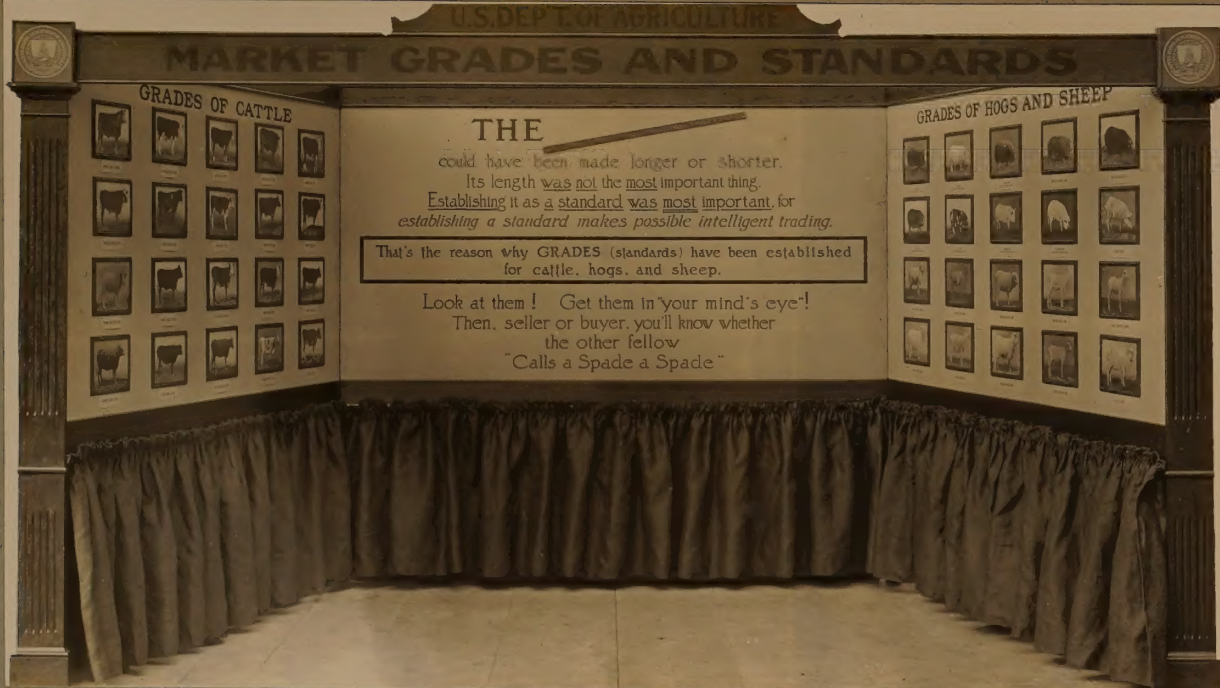
A. H. Form 133

Subject Reduce Production Costs
 Booth No. 19, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17014-C
 Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Market Information
 Booth No. 20, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17078-C
 Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Market Grades and Standards

Booth No. 21, 1922 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17074-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Beef Production

Booth No. 1, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 16615-C

Slide No.

THROUGH THE FEED LOT



Two popular combinations of FEED
Either one of which will fatten the average STEER

Straw
239 lbs

Ear Corn
52 bushels

Alfalfa Hay
1043 lbs

Salt 10 lbs

Straw 612 lbs

Atom
Meal
177 lbs

Corn Silage
5583 lbs

Ear Corn
30 bushels

Mixed Hay
690 lbs

Salt 10 lbs

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Beef Production

Booth No. 1, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 16619-C Slide No.

TO THE MARKET



Average
fat steer
Weight 1182 pounds

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Beef Production

Booth No. 1, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

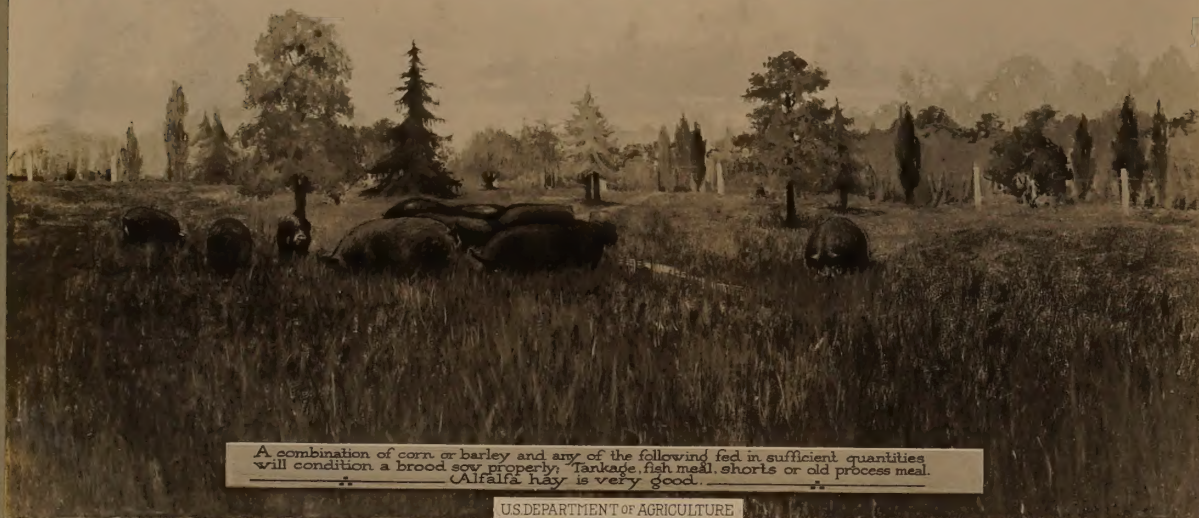
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 16616-C Slide No.

Strong well-fed BROOD SOWS should be properly
cared for during gestation period.



A combination of corn or barley and any of the following fed in sufficient quantities
will condition a brood sow properly: Tankage, fish meal, shorts or old process meal.
Alfalfa hay is very good.

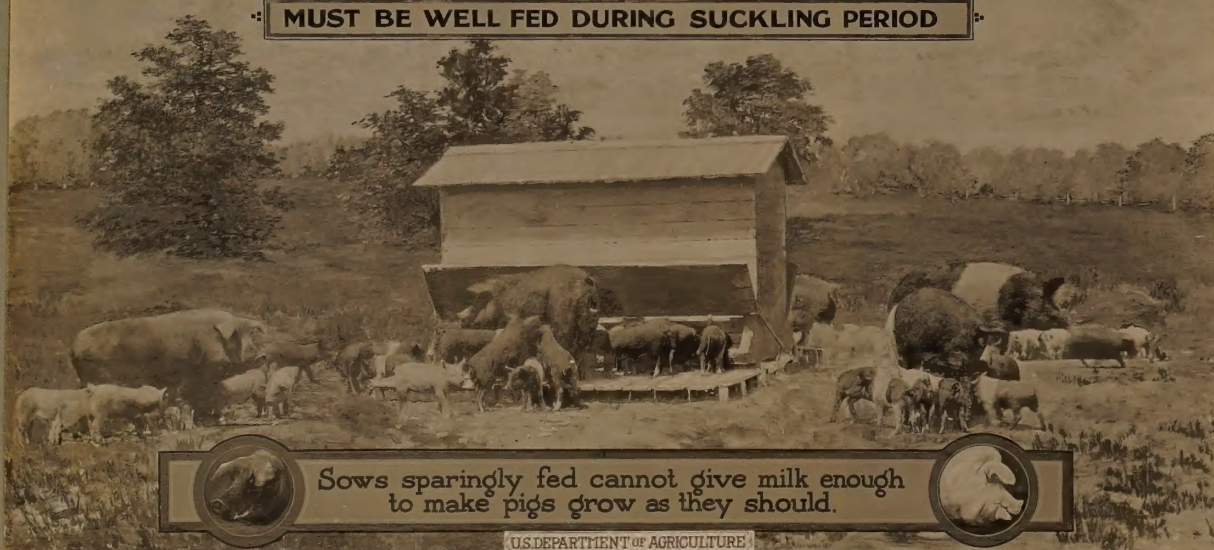
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Pork Production
Booth No. 2, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17049-C Slide No.

SOWS

MUST BE WELL FED DURING SUCKLING PERIOD



Sows sparingly fed cannot give milk enough
to make pigs grow as they should.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Pork Production
Booth No. 2, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17050-C Slide No.

AFTER WEANING pigs should be kept on full feed either by self-feeder or by hand.



The profitable pig, the one that never stops growing from farrowing to market.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Pork Production
Booth No. 2, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17051-C Slide No.

SURPLUS Horses and Mules are needed

Surplus and shortage of horses and mules on the farm

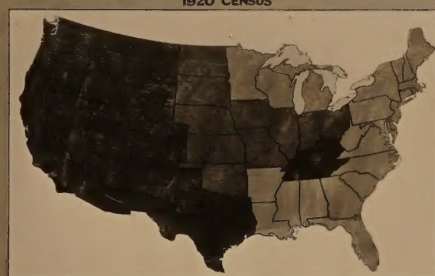
1920 CENSUS

In specialized farming sections



SPECIALIZED FARMERS

buy most of their work stock
Approximately 200,000 fewer colts produced
than needed



- ☒ Most work stock for cities and specialized areas produced here. Only small surplus in 1920.
- ☒ Good mules and light horses. Production about equal to replacement needs.
- ☒ Principally range stock. Some good. Bulk undesirable. Production about equal to replacement needs.
- ☐ Reproduction one-half less than required for replacements. Work stock shipped in.

In the cities



2,000,000 HORSES AND MULES

Used in Cities
Approximately 225,000 high-class
animals are needed annually for
replacements

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Horse Production
Booth No. 3, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17023-C
Slide No.



A. H. Form 133
 Subject Horse booth at 1924 International with
all panels.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 20305-C
 Slide No. _____

HINTS FOR HORSEMEN

Horses at moderately hard work require approximately $1\frac{1}{10}$ lbs. of grain and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of hay per 100 lbs. live weight. For heavy work $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of grain and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of hay are required.

Divide the grain ration into 3 equal daily feeds; give hay $\frac{1}{3}$ at morning and $\frac{2}{3}$ at night.

Pasture saves feed and labor; grass acts as a laxative and general tonic.

Water work horses before and after feeding and just before night.

Salt should be accessible at all times.

Grooming improves the appearance of a horse, removes body wastes and promotes proper body activities.

Clipping in warm weather saves the horse discomfort and makes grooming easier.

Save time and labor by having feed, harness and equipment near the horses.

Make hitches carefully—do not work slow and fast horses together.

Start the day's work by warming horses up gradually and work them at normal gaits.

20300C

A. H. Form 123

Subject Panel 1- Horse booth- 1924 International
Livestock Show.

Taken by

Place

Date

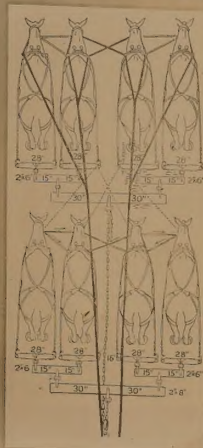
Published in

File No. 20300-C

Slide No.

BIG TEAMS FOR BIG FARMS

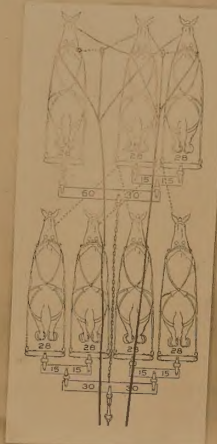
8-horse
hitch



5-horse hitch

BIG TEAMS CONSERVE MAN LABOR

7-horse
hitch



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel 2 - Horse Booth - 1924 Inter-
national Livestock show.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 20298-C

Slide No. _____

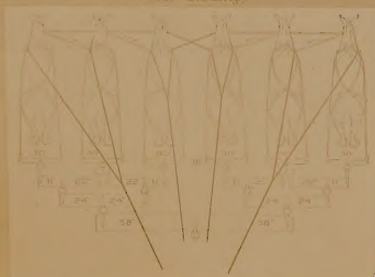
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

HOME-MADE LABOR-SAVING HITCHES

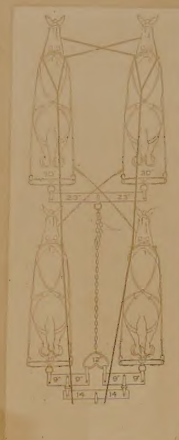
MULTIPLE HITCHES REDUCE THE COST
OF HORSE WORK

*6-horse hitch abreast
for discing*

*Use
6-horse
tandem hitch
for
plowing*



3-horse hitch



*4-horse hitch
tandem*

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel 3- Horse Booth- 1924 International
Livestock show.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 20297-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel 4- Horse booth- 1924 International
Livestock Show.

Taken by _____

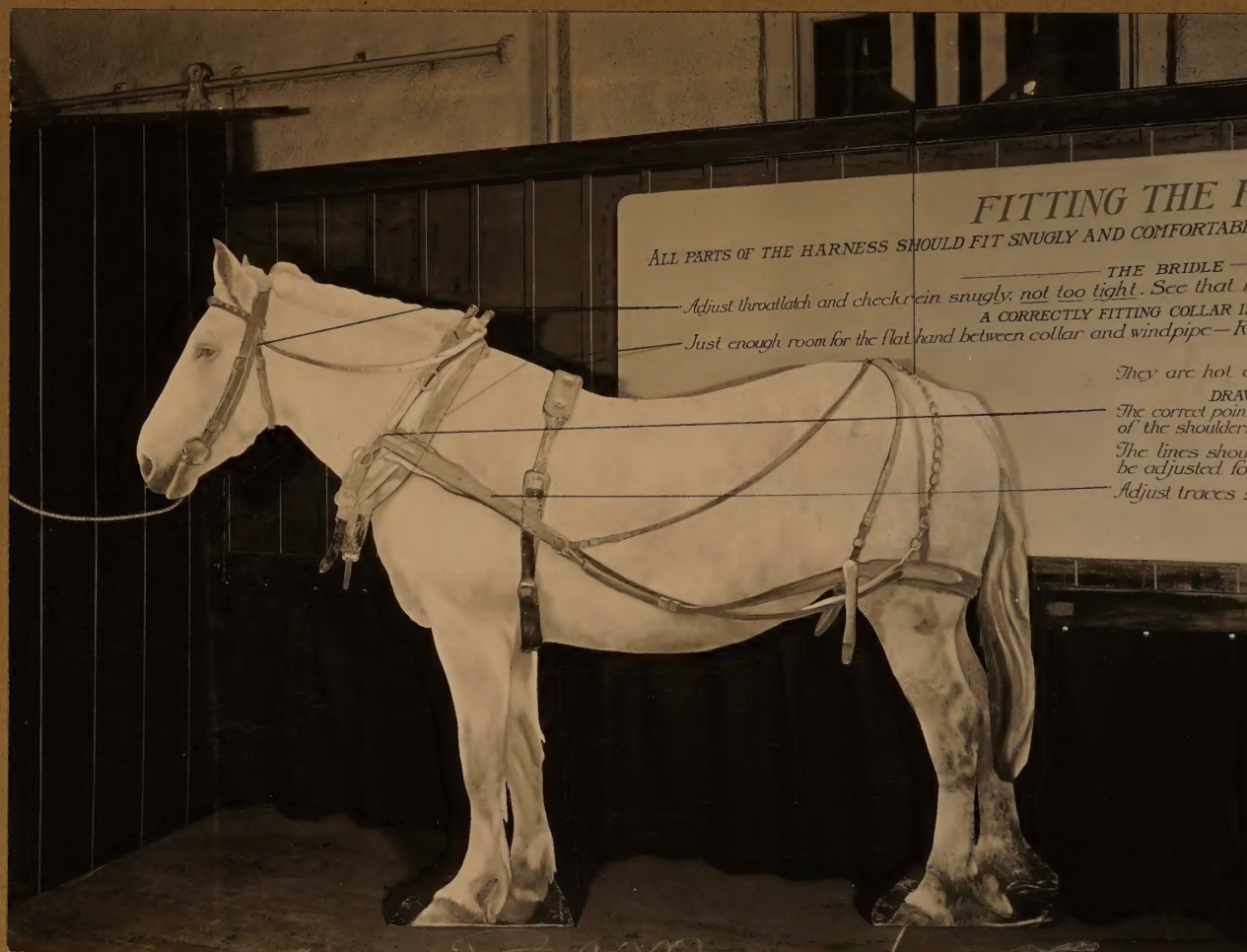
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 20296-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel 5- Horse booth- 1924
International Livestock show.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 20304-C

Slide No. _____

FITTING THE HARNESS

SHOULD FIT SNUGLY AND COMFORTABLY, ALLOWING FREE MOTION OF THE HORSE

THE BRIDLE

cin snugly, not too tight. See that bit rests comfortably on bars of mouth.

A CORRECTLY FITTING COLLAR IS MOST IMPORTANT

hand between collar and windpipe—Room enough for finger tips at the side.

AVOID SWEAT PADS

They are hot and hard to clean and cause sore shoulders.

DRAW THE HAMES TIGHT ON THE COLLAR

The correct point of draft is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance from the point of the shoulders to the withers.

The lines should move easily through the guide rings and be adjusted for perfect control.

Adjust traces so that pull is evenly divided.

||
||

A. H. Form 133

Subject Panel 6- Horse booth- 1924 International
Livestock show.

Taken by _____

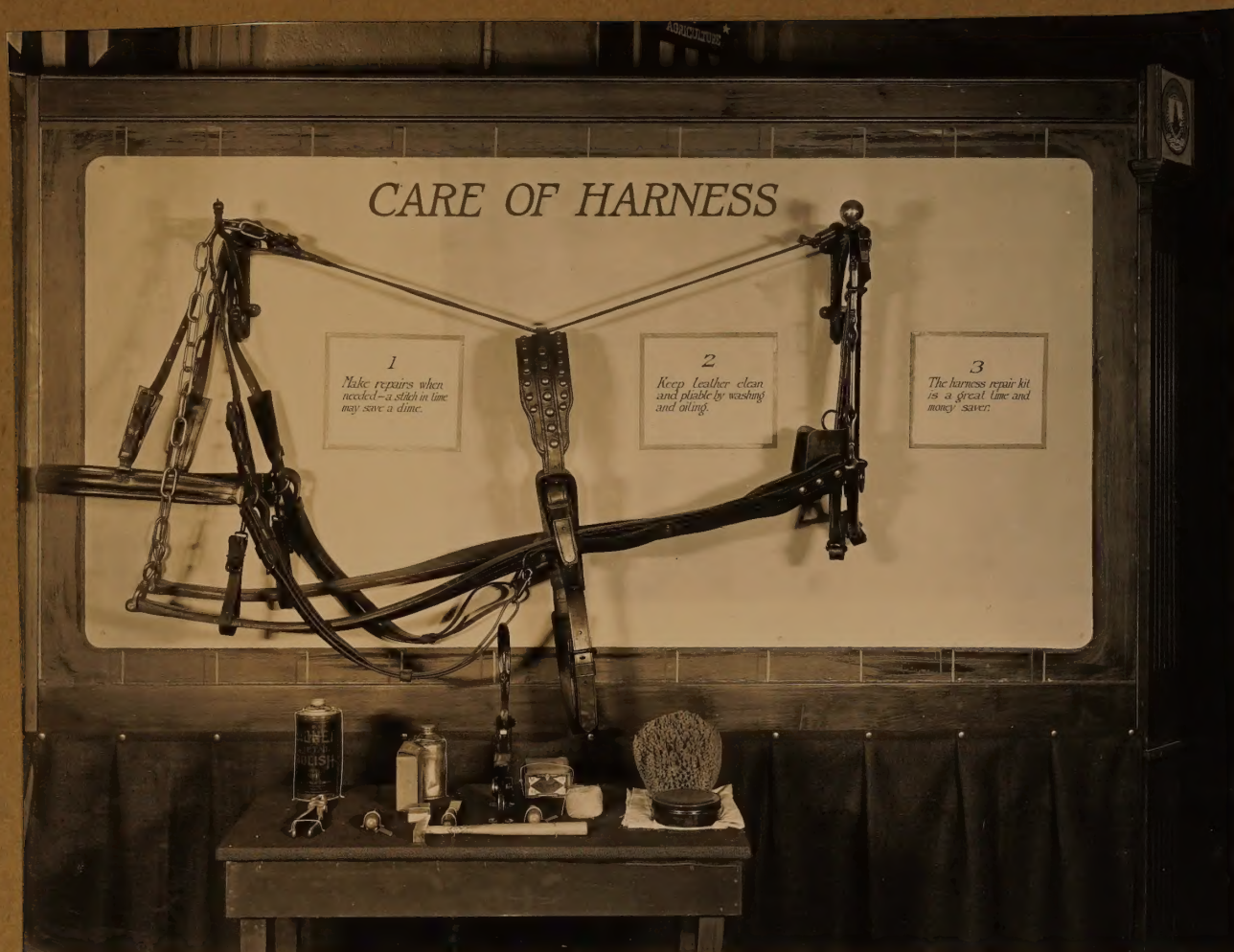
Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 20303-C

Slide No. _____



A. H. Form 133
 Subject Panel 7- 1924 International Livestock
Show.
 Taken by _____
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 20299-C
 Slide No. _____



HORSE PRODUCTION
 with
 general farming,
 pasture, home-grown grain
 and roughages.

Breeding stock
 primarily should be
 work stock.
 Break young stock for
 work and increase your
 sale values.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Horse Production
 Booth No. 3, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17024-C
 Slide No. _____

PRODUCE better Horses and Mules —————
 By better breeding and feeding.

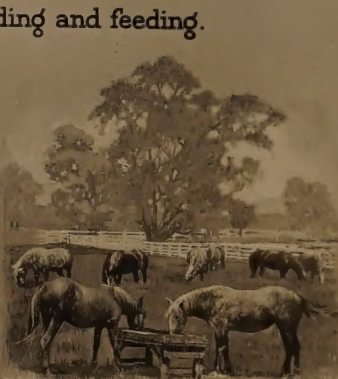


SELECT
 good
PUREBRED SIREs
 to mate with your brood mares.



RESULTS
 of good breeding and feeding

MAXIMUM VALUE of horses is at 6 years.
SELL SURPLUS before depreciation starts.



PASTURE
 supplemented with nourishing
 grain and mixed hay required
 for steady growth

A. H. Form 133

Subject Horse Production
 Booth No. 3, 1922 International Livestock
 Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17025-C
 Slide No. _____

GROWING AND SHEARING



SHEARING



PREPARING TO ROLL

Shear on a dry, clean floor, clip close to skin, avoiding recuts and short fibers. Keep fleece intact.



FLOCK OF SHEEP
at United States Experimental Farm

To grow strong wool, sheep must be healthy and well fed.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



ROLLING FLEECE



FLEECE ROLLED AND TIED

Tie up fleece neatly using paper or hard glaze twine. Never use binder twine.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Wool and Warner
Booth No. 4, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17037-C Slide No.



This worsted was made from fibers of good length which were combed, made to lie parallel, and twisted.

This woolen cloth was made from short fibers

These fibers were used in the manufacture of this cloth

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

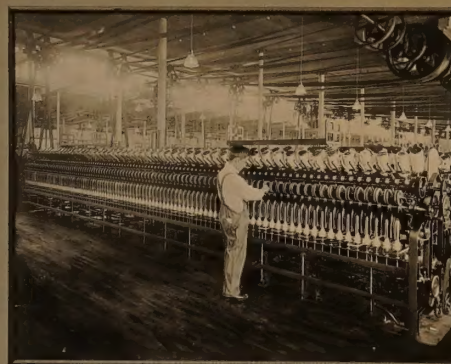
Subject: Wool and Warmth
Booth No. 4, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 17038-C Slide No.

GRADING AND MANUFACTURING



WAREHOUSE

Wool must be graded to supply trade demands.



MANUFACTURING

Modern machinery transforms wool into finished products.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Wool and Warmth
 Booth No. 4, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17039-C Slide No. _____

UTILIZE BY-PRODUCTS THROUGH FEEDLOT METHODS



USE
BY-PRODUCTS

of farm and factory in production of beef, pork and mutton.



Meat is
APPETIZING · SUSTAINING · WHOLESOME
 It produces vigor, vitality and endurance.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Meat Production
 Booth No. 5, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place _____
 Date _____
 Published in _____
 File No. 17033-C
 Slide No. _____

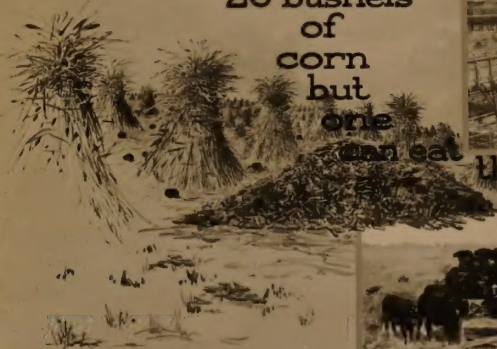
SELL YOUR CROPS THROUGH LIVESTOCK

Livestock convert many crops and by-products not suitable for man into palatable concentrated food for him. This years corn crop for instance, exceeds 2 3/4 billion bushels or about 26 bushels for every person in the United States.

No one can eat
26 bushels
of
corn
but
one
can eat



the meat it produces.



Feed the corn
and eat the meat.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Meat Production
Booth No. 5, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17034-C
Slide No. _____

PASTURE HELPS FILL THE MEAT PLATTER



*Protein
Energy Vitamins.*
"Make meat a part of your daily food supply"



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Meat Production
Booth No. 5, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17035-C
Slide No. _____

More meat for your money

Fore-quarter Cuts of Choice Steers are Tender and Palatable.

\$ 1.00

buys

Sirloin
Steak

Round Steak

Rib Roast

Chuck Roast

Plate Stew

Porterhouse
Steak

Round

Loft

Rib

Plate

Chuck

Based on average retail prices, in 1921, in 51 cities of the United States as reported by the Department of Labor.

Study the Cuts and Cut Your Bills

PRICE DOES NOT INDICATE FOOD VALUE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Meat and Its Uses

Booth No. 6, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17091-C

Slide No.

SELECTING MEATS

THE CHEAPER CUTS FROM A CHOICE CARCASS

are superior to higher priced ones from a common carcass.

MEAT FROM A CHOICE CARCASS

is well marbled (intermixing of fat and lean) has firm white fat, and is bright red in color.



MEAT FROM A COMMON CARCASS

shows little or no marbling, has yellowish fat, and is deep red in color.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Meat and Its Uses

Booth No. 6, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17092-C

Slide No.

RECOGNIZING QUALITY IN BREEDING STOCK.

'Study records of both breeding and production,' say experienced breeders.



Purebred boar slaughtered at age of 3 years 10 months. Owner was unfamiliar with value of size in breeding stock.

The best producing animals are like the richest soils -less work and larger returns'

This boar was too valuable to have been slaughtered in his prime



Carcass of same boar. Dressed weight 1005 lbs.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Meat and Its Uses
Booth No. 6, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17093-C Slide No. _____

PREPARING MEATS

MEAT CONTRIBUTES TO A WELL BALANCED MEAL



UTILIZE LEFT-OVERS

Meat salads are satisfying



ONE-PIECE MEAL

Pot Roasts
Preserve all flavors and nutrients—Save time and fuel.



AN EXCELLENT LUNCH

Cold meat is as nutritive as hot

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Efficiency of Purebreds
Booth No. 7, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17083-C Slide No. _____

Supplement the corn crop with protein feeds even when corn is cheap

CHEAP CORN YEARS are usually followed by heavy losses of pigs because insufficient protein feeds are used.



Alfalfa rack



Self-feeder



Brood sow lots which stimulate exercise



Automatic Waterer



Flat-bottom trough

Alfalfa hay in rack and wheat middlings in self-feeder supplement the shelled corn the sows receive twice daily in trough.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Better Feeding
Booth No. 8, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17045-C
Slide No. _____

Maintain breeding herd in thrifty condition.



The
Right
feed
for
every need.

Young stock make most economical use of feed.



Stockers and feeders that do not lose weight in winter make greater yearly gains.



Good quality in feeders indicates good feeding ability.

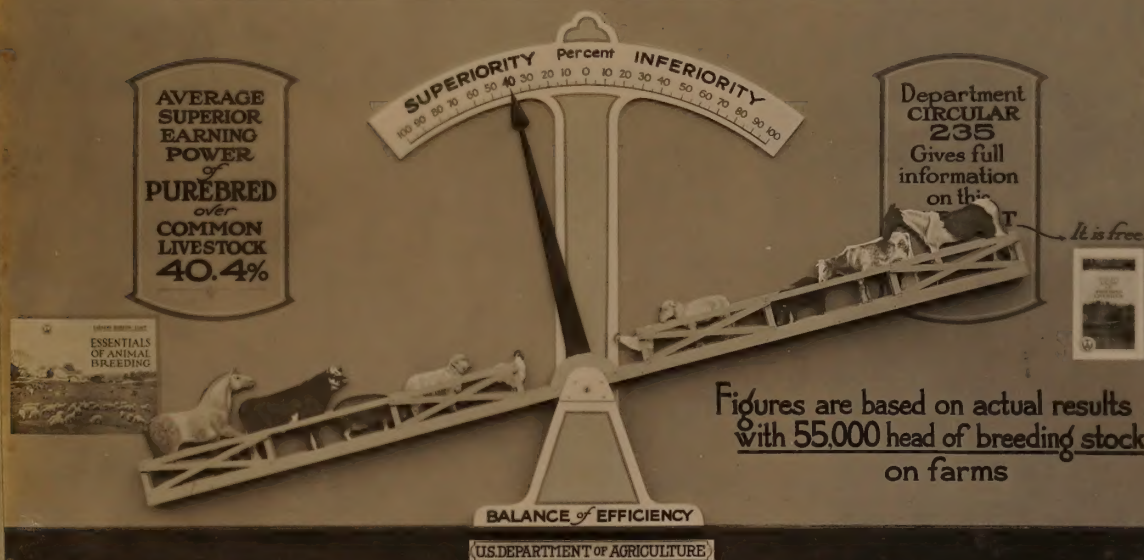
Write the Department for special feeding information.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Better Feeding
Booth No. 8, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17046-C
Slide No. _____

VALUE OF PUREBREDS



A. H. Form 133

Subject: Efficiency of Purebreds
 Booth No. 7, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 17084-C Slide No.

SATISFACTION WITH PUREBRED SIRES.



This purebred calf weighed 1200 lbs. at just a year old, illustrating rapid gain and early maturity.

Well bred stock hasten turnover on investment. The rate of improvement depends on the degree of quality in breeding stock.



Sheep crated for shipment. Breeders prefer to get sires locally if possible but quality outweighs distance trouble and price.

Users of purebred sires are 98 per cent satisfied with them as individuals, and 99 per cent satisfied with their offspring.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Efficiency of Purebreds
 Booth No. 7, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place
 Date
 Published in
 File No. 17085-C Slide No.

Flushing of Ewes increases the lamb crop

Feeding at breeding time in order to increase number of twins produced is flushing

UNFLUSHED



FLUSHING SHOULD BEGIN

at least two weeks before breeding and continue until conception. Ewes should gain at least seven pounds during flushing period.

FLUSHED



FRESH GRASS PASTURE

soy beans and cow peas are excellent flushing feeds. Mixed grain or oats should be used when pastures are dry and fresh foliage not available.

Experiments performed
at the
United States Experimental Farms
BELTSVILLE MD. and MIDDLEBURY VT

RESULTS

of 6 years experimental work

100 Unflushed Ewes	produced 128 Lambs
100 Flushed Ewes	produced 147 Lambs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Better Feeding
Booth No. 8, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17047-C
Slide No. _____

Accredited herds reduce loss of meat



An accredited Shorthorn herd

Cattle and swine from tuberculosis-free herds furnish a maximum of edible meat when slaughtered.

In such herds the disease takes no heavy toll in meat or other animal products.

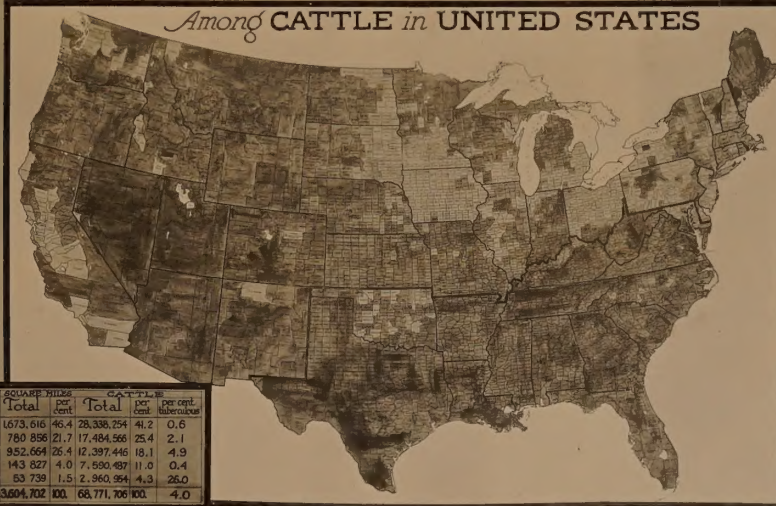
Accredited herds in the United States (Nov. 1, 1922) 20,041

A. H. Form 133

Subject Animal Health Safeguards
Booth No. 9, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17067-C Slide No. _____

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Among CATTLE in UNITED STATES



Explanation of map

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Animal Health Safeguards
 Booth No. 9, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place: _____
 Date: _____
 Published in: _____
 File No. 170.68-C Slide No. _____

Tuberculous cattle endanger health of swine

Swine are infected by following diseased cattle and by drinking milk from tuberculous cattle.

Tuberculin test your cattle.
 Boil milk for swine if it is not from tuberculosis-free herds.



These cattle and swine are tuberculous.

LOSSES DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS, FISCAL YEAR 1922

(Based on Federal Meat Inspection Records)

Slaughtered	Carcasses condemned	Parts condemned		
Cattle 7,871,457	39,434	60,441	Pounds beef lost (estimated)	15,868,332
Swine 39,416,439	70,304	666,787	" pork " "	16,694,408

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Animal Health Safeguards
 Booth No. 9, 1922 International Livestock Show
 Taken by L. W. Beeson
 Place: _____
 Date: _____
 Published in: _____
 File No. 170.69-C Slide No. _____

Sanitation reduces livestock losses

LET THE SUNLIGHT IN, IT'S A SPLENDID DISINFECTANT.
CLEAN UP USE DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS.
BROOMS AND BRUSHES ARE CHEAPER THAN MEDICINE.

The difference between sanitary and insanitary methods

INSANITARY YARDS harbor and spread tuberculosis, hog cholera, worms and many other ailments, dangerous to both man and livestock.

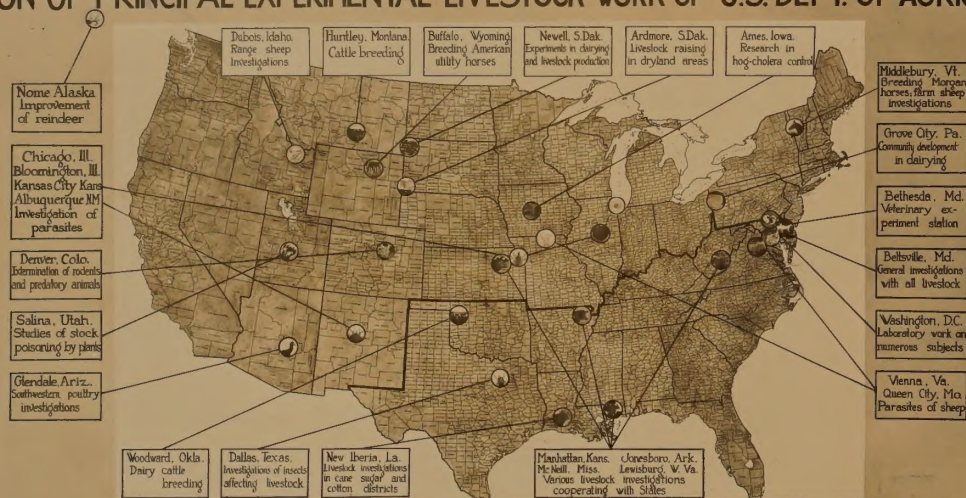
SANITATION includes clean houses, yards, feed and water.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Livestock Welfare. Booth No. 10. 1922
International Livestock Show.
Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place.....
Date.....
Published in.....
File No. 17099-C Slide No.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL EXPERIMENTAL LIVESTOCK WORK OF U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



THIS SYSTEM OF EXPERIMENTATION SOLVES PROBLEMS UNDER CONDITIONS WHERE THEY EXIST
Results are published in bulletins Visitors are welcome at stations

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Livestock Welfare. Booth No. 10. 1922
International Livestock Show.
Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place.....
Date.....
Published in.....
File No. 17100-C Slide No.

LARKSPUR

All Larkspurs are poisonous. There are two general groups of Larkspur, low and high. Same poisonous symptoms in both. Larkspurs cause heavy losses of cattle. Horses do not eat enough to be poisoned. Sheep are never injured by Larkspur. The greatest losses occur during May and June. Contrary to common belief few of the roots are eaten by cattle. It pays to grub out thick areas of the plant. It is possible to save sick animals by hypodermic remedy.



A Colorado peak covered with low larkspur and bluebonnets.



A patch of tall larkspur in Montana.



An acute stage of poisoning. The animal recovered.

Cattle fatally poisoned by larkspur. Blood almost immediately after death.

Characteristic symptoms of larkspur poisoning

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Livestock Welfare. Booth No. 10, 1922

International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

File No. 17101-C

Slide No.

Cull potatoes as livestock feed



Culls rejected at market

The large 1922 POTATO CROP when properly graded leaves a liberal supply of culls for farm use.

HANDLE YOUR POTATO CROP WISELY—

Grade carefully
Ship only best potatoes.
Feed culls to livestock.

KEEP CULLS ON FARM

Save expense of bagging, hauling and freighting

FOR HORSES

Safe to feed as much as 15 lbs a day. Chop before feeding

FOR CATTLE

May be fed at rate of 25 to 30 lbs. a day per 1000 lbs. live weight.

FOR SHEEP

1 to 3 lbs. per mature sheep per day.

FOR HOGS

Supplement cooked potatoes with middlings and tankage or fish meal.

FOR POULTRY

A laying mash:
10 lbs. meat scrap
10 lbs. middlings
20 lbs. bran
40 lbs. potatoes.

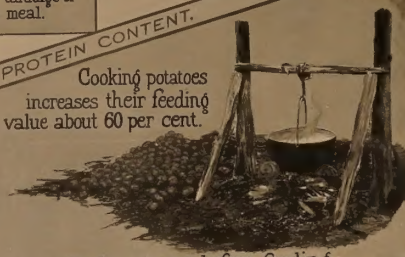
FACTS ABOUT FEEDING POTATOES TO LIVESTOCK.

COOK POTATOES AND FEED WITH FEEDS HIGH IN PROTEIN CONTENT.

VALUE OF POTATOES AS LIVESTOCK FEED:

400 lbs. potatoes = 100 lbs. corn.
300 lbs. potatoes = 100 lbs. hay.

Cooking potatoes increases their feeding value about 60 per cent.



Cook potatoes before feeding.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Stock-Poisoning Plants

Booth No. 11, 1922 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place.....

Date.....

Published in.....

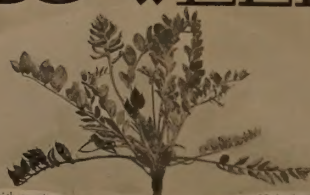
File No. 16614-C

Slide No.

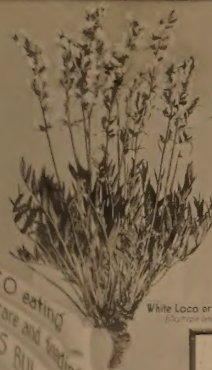
LOCO WEEDS



Blue Loco weed
(*Astragalus adsurgens*)



Purple or Woolly Loco



White Loco or Rattle weed
(*Astragalus lentiginos*)

There are many kinds of Loco plants, 3 of which are shown. Thousands of Animals are poisoned annually by these weeds. Loco causes heavier losses than all other plants.

Insufficient food leads to Loco eating. Locoed Animals may be cured. Avoid trouble by care and feeding. For detailed information see FARMERS BUL 1054



Loco poisoning may be treated successfully

Symptoms of Loco poisoning in Horses

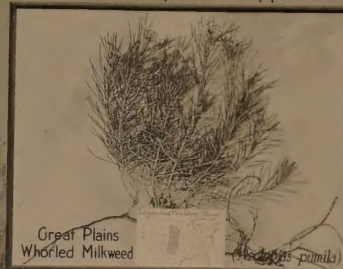


WHORLED MILKWEED

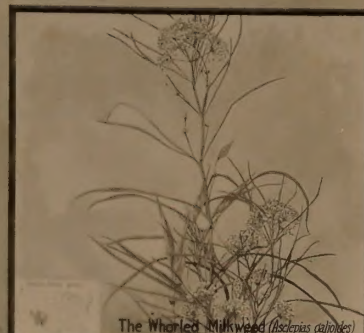


The Mexican Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias speciosa*)

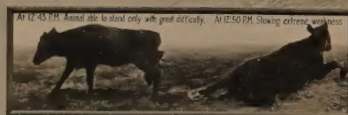
There are several Whorled Milkweeds. The three illustrated grow in the Western United States, and are of especial interest to stockmen. All are very poisonous and produce symptoms characterized by violent spasms. They will affect cattle, horses and sheep, but most of the losses have been of sheep. As little as two or three ounces of *Asclepias galioides* may poison a sheep. It takes four times as much of the Great Plains or Mexican species. Eradication is difficult, for a piece of root may produce a new plant.



Great Plains
Whorled Milkweed
(*Asclepias purshiana*)



The Whorled Milkweed (*Asclepias galioides*)



Animals showing characteristic symptoms of Whorled Milkweed poisoning

A. H. Form 133

Subject Stock-Poisoning Plants
Booth No. 11, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 16613-C
Slide No.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Stock-Poisoning Plants
Booth No. 11, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place
Date
Published in
File No. 16612-C
Slide No.

Common use of Mountain Range prevents waste of forage



CATTLE
prefer grasses.



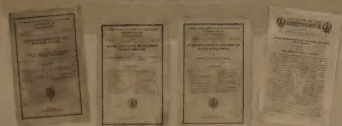
SHEEP
prefer weeds.



GOATS
keep brush stands open.



HORSES
can feed on range unsuited for sheep
and too far from water for cattle.



More sheep will fatten on a given range if properly herded.

The wrong way



Much of the forage is trampled.

PRACTICE open and
rotation herding and
change the bed ground
daily.

1 Bed Ground
No Vegetation
2 Sparse Weeds Density .05
3
4 Dense Weeds Density .15
5
6 Grasses, Weeds, Shrubs Density .40
7
8 Grasses and Shrubs Density .70

This happened to a
square mile around a
BED GROUND
used
Successive years

Write department for Bulletin.

Sneezeweed.

The right way.



Forage is consumed—not trampled.

Annual capacity SHEEP		
Area	Present	Former
1	0	14
2	8	64
3	10	130
4	105	210
	128	418

Annual loss 292 SHEEP

Lupine.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Forest Range Management
Booth No. 12, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17027-C
Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Forest Range Management
Booth No. 12, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17028-C
Slide No. _____

A Standard Bred Male will Improve a Mongrel Flock



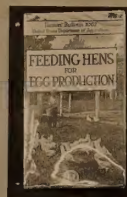
Preparing Birds for Exhibition



A. H. Form 133
Subject Showing improvement of mongrel flock by
use of purebred male. "Small exhibit panel."
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 15769-C
Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133
Subject Chart on preparing birds for exhibition
"Small exhibit panel."
Taken by _____
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 15771-C
Slide No. _____

Feeding Hens for Egg Production



Feeding layers on range



Feeding grain and dry mash to layers



Feeding sprouted oats to layers



Amount of feed consumed and eggs produced by S. C. White Island Red Pullets



Fowls eating from outside dry mash hopper on range.



Two different dry mash hoppers in use at Government Poultry Farm, Maryland, Maryland.



How feed is being fed to water pens. Note that the pen is in an elevated position, so that water from being weighed into water.

PEDIGREE BREEDING



A. H. Form 133

Subject Chart on feeding hens for egg production. Small exhibit panel.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15766-C

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Chart showing method used in the pedigreeing of chicks. Small exhibit

Taken by panel

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15772-C

Slide No. _____

Culling the Farm Flock



A White Plymouth Rock hen and her eggs in the nest.



Illustration showing how the eggs in the nest, and the hen and her eggs, are to be handled in the nest.



How to hold a chicken by the head and neck.



Illustration showing the difference between a good and a bad chicken.



How to hold a chicken by the head and neck.



How to hold a chicken by the head and neck.



How to hold a chicken by the head and neck.



How to hold a chicken by the head and neck.



Culling the Fowl
Why, When and How

Capons and Caponizing



Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel of suitable size for caponizing.



First step in caponizing showing cockerel placed in the barrel.



Second step, showing feathers removed over the last two ribs.



Third step, making a cut between the last two ribs.



Fourth step, leaving the incision between the two ribs and showing the operation in place.



Fifth step, pointing to the location of the incision.



Sixth step, removing a testicle.



Capons dressed for market.



Seventh step, operation completed and the skin covering the cut made between the two ribs.

A. H. Form 133

Subject Chart on culling the farm flock.
Small exhibit panel

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15768-C

Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Chart on caponizing small exhibit fowl.
Small exhibit panel.

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 15770-C

Slide No. _____

HATCH EARLY

WHY IT PAYS

*Early hatching means early maturity.
Early maturity means early laying.
Early laying means more eggs in fall and winter
when prices are higher.
More fall and winter eggs mean greater annual production.
Greater annual production means more profits.*

HATCH EARLY-IT PAYS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject II Separate center panel of "Hatch
Early" booth

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 19823-C

Slide No. _____

RESULTS COUNT

A flock of 100 early-hatched pullets given good feed and care should lay about 18,000 eggs the first laying year. These eggs would have a market value of about

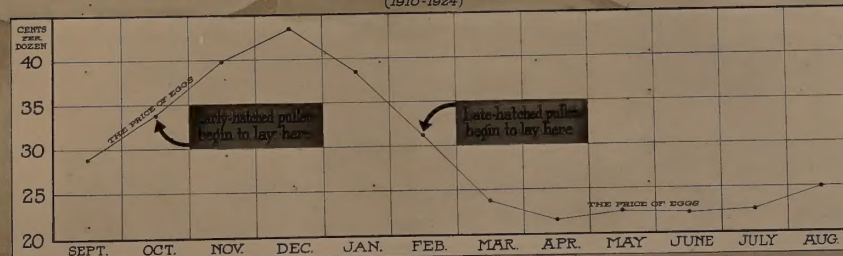
\$525.

Average Monthly Farm Price

EGGS
(1910-1924)

A flock of 100 late-hatched pullets given the same feed and care will lay only about 9,000 eggs the first laying year. These eggs would sell on the market for about

\$187.50



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject III Right panel of "Hatch Early" booth.

Taken by

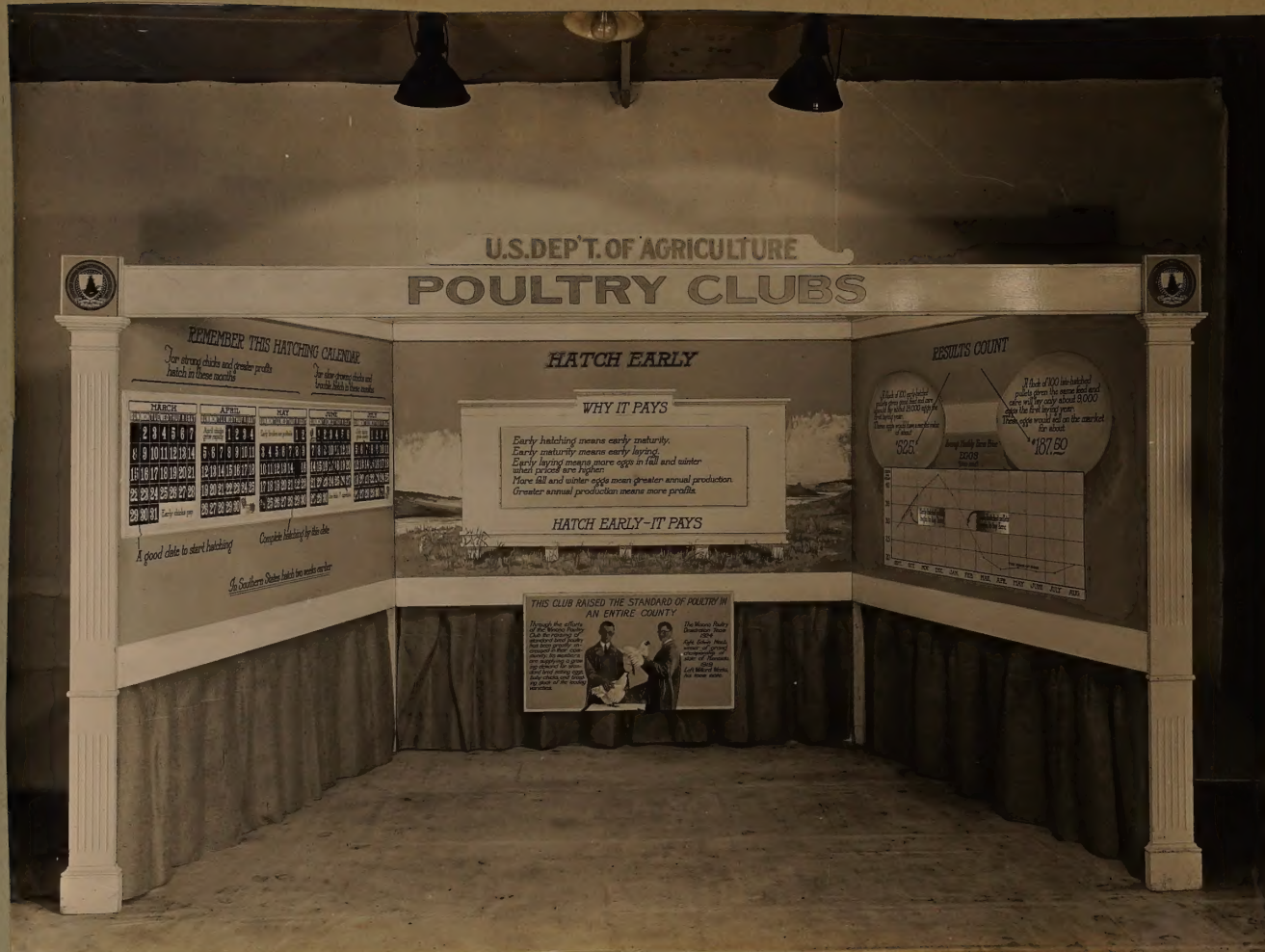
Place

Date

Published in

File No. 19824-C

Slide No.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Booth on Early Hatching 3 panel,
standard sized booth

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 19821-C

Slide No. _____

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REMEMBER THIS HATCHING CALENDAR

*For strong chicks and greater profits
hatch in these months*

*For slow-growing chicks and
trouble, hatch in these months.*

MARCH							APRIL							MAY							JUNE							JULY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4				1	2						 1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14		16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31	Early chicks pay				26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	

A good date to start hatching

Complete hatching by this date

In Southern States hatch two weeks earlier

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject I Separate left panel of "Hatch
Early" booth

Taken by _____

Place _____

Date _____

Published in _____

File No. 19822-G

Slide No. _____

Range kept in good condition means greater annual grazing capacity. Know the condition of your range.
As palatable grasses go out worthless weeds come in.



GOOD RANGE
large proportion of grasses.



(A) SMALL WHEATGRASS. A good range is characterized by mixed grasses and weed range.



YELLOWBRUSH. LEFT. BRUSHING LIGHTLY IN THE OPEN WHERE BRUSHES ARE NOT KILLED. YELLOWBRUSH IS A SIGN OF THE DEPLETION OF SMALL WHEATGRASS.

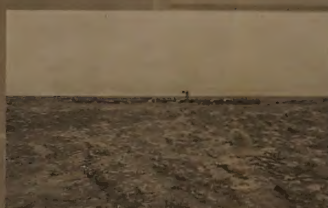


FIRST SIGN OF DANGER coming in of yellow brush indicates depletion of wheat grass.



TIME TO TAKE HEED
plants found on moderately depleted range.

Carrying capacity and profits are reduced by overgrazing.



RUINED
these plants found on severely depleted range.

HOW TO DETERMINE A POOR LAYER

- MOLT _____ Early (July and August).
- COMB _____ Shrunken, dull and whitish scales.
- EYE _____ Sunken, dull and listless.
- BEAK _____
- SHANK _____ } Deep yellow (on yellow-shank breeds).
- PELVIC BONES _____ Thick, rigid, close together.
- ABDOMEN _____ } Rather hard and shallow from pelvic bones to end of keel.
- VENT _____ Small, puckered, dry.

A POOR PRODUCER
Molting and not laying in August.

Write Department for Bulletin

A. H. Form 133

Subject Forest Range Management
Booth No. 12, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17029-C
Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Make your Poultry Pay
Booth No. 13, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17019-C *another neg. 18112-C also filed*
Slide No. _____

CULLING

INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION.



This lot of
8 HENS
WAS CULLED
They laid 100 doz eggs in one year
ate 600 pounds of feed
which cost
\$ 13.50

This lot of
12 HENS
WAS NOT CULLED
They laid 100 doz eggs in one year
ate 900 pounds of feed
which cost
\$ 20.70

A. H. Form 133

Subject Make Your Poultry Pay
Booth No. 13, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17020-C
Slide No. _____

HOW TO SELECT A GOOD LAYER



MOLT _____ Late (September and October.)
COMB _____ Full, bright red, waxy.
EYE _____ Bright, prominent, alert.
BEAK _____ } Pale or white (on yellow-shanked breeds).
SHANK _____ }
PELVIC BONES Thin, flexible, wide apart.
ABDOMEN _____ Flexible and deep as measured from
end of keel to pelvic bones.
VENT _____ Large, expanded, moist.

A GOOD PRODUCER

laying and not molting in late September

Write Department for Bulletins

A. H. Form 133

Subject Make Your Poultry Pay
Booth No. 13, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17021-C *(another Neg K1110-C also filed)*
Slide No. _____

Clean pens - Greater gains



Hogs kept in dark damp, insanitary houses can not make best gains.

Give them quarters where they will be clean and comfortable.
Give them a chance and watch them grow.



A. H. Form 134

Subject: Equipping a Livestock Farm
Booth No. 14, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by: L. W. Beeson
Place:
Date:
Published in:
File No. 17079-C Slide No.

BETTER BUILDINGS FOR LIVESTOCK FARMS



CATTLE BARN



FARM HOME



GENERAL BARN



CORN CRIB



SHEEP BARN



POULTRY HOUSE



HOG HOUSE

LET THE U.S. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
BUILDINGS THAT ARE CONVENIENT,

HELP YOU TO PLAN AND CONSTRUCT
DURABLE, ECONOMICAL AND ATTRACTIVE.

A. H. Form 135

Subject: Equipping a Livestock Farm
Booth No. 14, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by: L. W. Beeson
Place:
Date:
Published in:
File No. 17080-C Slide No.

Inferior
FARM BUILDINGS
are wasteful of
labor and feed,
unsightly, insanitary
and
harbor disease.

TYPES of FARM BUILDINGS

Well-designed structures save labor and bring
benefits through better sanitation

CAREFUL
ATTENTION
to building plans
and choice of site will
save time, labor and
feed, protect the health
of livestock and make
farm life more
attractive.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Equipping a Livestock Farm. Booth No. 14.

1922. International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

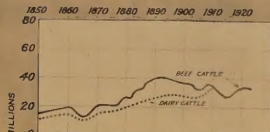
Published in

File No. 17081-C

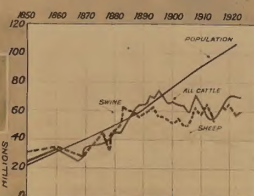
Slide No.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

CONSULT
NATIONAL AND WORLD STATISTICS
IN CONNECTION WITH
LOCAL PROBLEMS.



Numbers of beef cattle have shown the greater fluctuations and at present beef and dairy cattle are about equally numerous.



Population shows greatest increase.
Swine are most variable, sheep show
greatest general decline.



Meats served annually to

COUNTRY	LBS. MEAT	COUNTRY	LBS. MEAT
Argentina	281	United Kingdom	120
Australia	263	Germany	115
New Zealand	213	France	80
United States	142	Denmark	76
Canada	137	Switzerland	75

Guests of Hotel World.

COUNTRY	LBS. MEAT	COUNTRY	LBS. MEAT
Belgium	70	Sweden	62
Netherlands	70	Poland	62
Greece	68	Russia	50
Austria Hungary	64	Spain	49
Norway	62	Italy	47

Per capita meat consumption of principal meat-eating nations (U.S. figure is 10 yrs average)
(1912-1921; others are pre-war.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Livestock Statistics

Booth No. 15, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

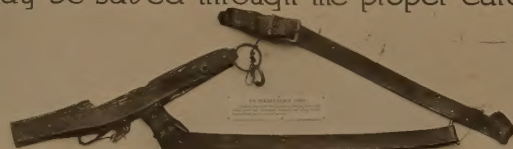
Published in

File No. 17041-C

Slide No.

Care of Leather

Many a dollar may be saved through the proper care of leather goods



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Hides and Leather. Booth No. 16, 1922
International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17065-C

Slide No.

CLOVER

GROW CLOVERS—THEY ARE RICH IN PROTEIN AND MAKE EXCELLENT FEED FOR ALL LIVESTOCK



Red Clover is Best for Hay



This Red-Clover Field Was Lined

ONE TON CLOVER HAY
is equal in feeding value to:
1½ tons timothy hay,
¾ ton shelled corn, or
⅔ ton wheat bran.



Spreading Lime



Sweet Clover is Best for Pasture



This Field Was Not Lined

MOST FAILURES TO GET A GOOD STAND ARE DUE TO A LACK OF LIME

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Crops for Livestock
Booth No. 17, 1922 International Livestock Show

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17087-C

Slide No.

CORN

OUR MOST VALUABLE SINGLE FEED
Good soil, good seed and good
cultivation needed for a bumper crop

Yields from equal
areas



Well prepared soil is the first requisite.



37 per cent of total nutrients is in
stalk and leaves. The silo saves them.



Poor seed
low yield

Good seed
high yield



Cultivation should be thorough.



Hogging down saves time, labor
and other feeds.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Crops for Livestock
Booth No. 17, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place.....
Date.....
Published in.....
File No. 17088-C Slide No.

OATS

An Excellent Grain for Horses and Young Stock

SOY BEANS

The Newcomer in the Corn Belt—And Here to Stay



The most economical way
to grow oats is to sow
them on disked corn land.



Stacking insures grain of
good quality and prevents
delay at thrashing time.



In experiments at Iowa
station, drilled oats out-
yielded oats sown broad-
cast by 5 bushels to the acre.



Soy beans are high in
protein. They reduce
the protein feed bill.



Inoculation is necessary
to grow soy beans.



Soy beans grown and
siled with corn make
good silage.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Crops for Livestock
Booth No. 17, 1922 International Livestock Show
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place.....
Date.....
Published in.....
File No. 17089-C Slide No.

LIVESTOCK NEED CROPS — CROPS NEED LIVESTOCK

Well-balanced farming involves maximum crop production and the use of crops by livestock.



Some benefits of livestock and crop combination:

Even distribution of labor — Use of rough lands
Saving of waste and surplus feed — Soil fertility conserved — Cost of shipping to market reduced.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Utilization of Feeds
Booth No. 18, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17095-C
Slide No. _____

SELLING CROPS THROUGH LIVESTOCK



fed to 1000 lambs averaging 55 lbs.



will fatten them to 80 pounds making one double deck carload.

SHEEP



fed to



70 hogs averaging 100 lbs. will fatten them to 200 lbs. making one carload.

HOGS



fed to



20 steers averaging 850 lbs. will make them gain 325 lbs. each in 180 days making one carload.

CATTLE

REDUCED BULK = BETTER RETURNS + GREATER FARM FERTILITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Utilization of Feeds. Booth No. 18,
1922. International Livestock Show.
Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17096-C Slide No. _____

GOOD CORN BELT ROTATIONS



For regions where winter wheat is grown

For regions where winter wheat is not grown

PROPER CROP ROTATION NECESSARY FOR GOOD YIELDS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Utilization of Feeds. Booth No. 18.
1922 International Livestock Show.

Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17097-C

Slide No.

Reduce hog-production costs.

Increase number of pigs produced. Select sows of brood-sow type from large litters.
Careful management at farrowing time saves more pigs.
Make every effort to save young suckling pigs.



A profitable sow.

Ideal growing conditions.



Always use pasture—alfalfa or clover preferred.



Supplement milk with corn.

A. H. Form 133

Subject: Reduce Production Costs

Booth No. 19, 1922 International Livestock

Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17015-C

Slide No.

Reduce beef-cattle-production costs.

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF CALF CROP BY

Elimination of shy breeders, non-breeders and old cows. Have bulls in vigorous breeding condition. Keep animals healthy.



ON THE RANGE
Raise the feeders on cheap land.



IN THE CORN BELT
Fatten them where corn is plentiful.

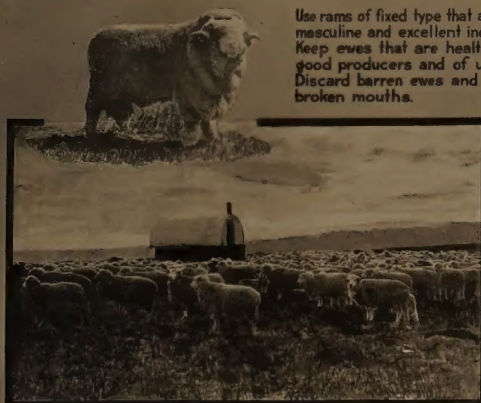
Have practical but not elaborate equipment. Retain feed supply for emergencies.
Give the best native grass opportunity to reseed by rotation and grazing.
Supply a liberal amount of protein in the ration. This should be in the form of legumes or protein meals.



Reduce sheep-production costs.

TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY IN GROWING MUTTON AND WOOL:

On the farm



On the range

Use rams of fixed type that are vigorous, masculine and excellent individuals. Keep ewes that are healthy, well grown, good producers and of uniform type. Discard barren ewes and old ewes with broken mouths.



Maintain a feed supply for stormy weather and drought. Conserve grazing. Do not overstock, but allow native grasses to reseed. Furnish fresh pastures of bluegrass meadows or temporary forage crops. Feed legume hays with cheap roughages when pasture is not available. Prevent stomach worms by pasture rotation and bluestone treatment.



A. H. Form 133

Subject Reduce Production Costs
Booth No. 19, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17016-C
Slide No. _____

A. H. Form 133

Subject Reduce Production Costs
Booth No. 19, 1922 International Livestock
Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson
Place _____
Date _____
Published in _____
File No. 17017-C
Slide No. _____

DAILY LIVESTOCK PRICES ARE GATHERED BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL LEADING MARKETS

Livestock Markets.
SHOWN IN RED.

Wholesale Meat Markets.
SHOWN IN BLUE.

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Local market news
facilities, reporting to
Washington office by mail.

St Paul

Chicago

Omaha

St Joseph

Kansas City

East St Louis

Ft Worth

Austin

Boston

New York

Philadelphia

Washington

THE REPORTS ARE

ACCURATE

Gathered by
experienced
market reporters.

UNBIASED

Compiled from
commercial and
official sources.

COMPREHENSIVE

Covering markets
handling 90% of
all livestock.

SPEEDY

Sent by telegraph
promptly as col-
lected.

ESSENTIAL

To intelligent
marketing.

To-day's market to-day

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. H. Form 133

Subject Market Information

Booth No. 20, 1922 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17075-C

Slide No.

TO-DAY'S MARKET REPORTS ON LIVESTOCK

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

MARKETS.	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
BUFFALO				
CHICAGO				
CINCINNATI				
DENVER				
FORT WORTH				
INDIANAPOLIS				
JERSEY CITY				
KANSAS CITY				
NAT'L STOCK YARDS				
OMAHA				
OKLAHOMA CITY				
PITTSBURGH				
ST. JOSEPH				
ST. PAUL				
SIOUX CITY				
WICHITA				

COMMENTS

Complete Market News

given in daily mimeographed reports

Ask attendant for copy

A. H. Form 133

Subject Market Information

Booth No. 20, 1922 International Livestock

Taken by Show. Taken by L. W. Beeson.

Place

Date

Published in

File No. 17076-C

Slide No.